

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### VITALITY OF TRUTH.

EVERY man has his allotted task to perform—every system its work to do. No individual is so insignificant as to be perfectly useless—no combination of individuals so important as to be absolutely necessary to the world's welfare. There are two errors, seemingly of an opposite kind, which the soil of human nature spontaneously produces—twin shoots from the same root—different buddings forth of the same self-complacency—a tendency to underrate every movement which we neither originated nor can control, and to cherish the most exaggerated notions of the importance of any great plan which has been concerted by our own wisdom. We forget that we are only to *ourselves* the centre of the universe—that, if all creation appears to revolve around us, the semblance results only from the point of vision from which we look at it—that the thing wears the same aspect to every other man—and that, were we suddenly annihilated, the great schemes of Providence would unfold themselves much the same as they did before. We are like nervous people on a stage coach. We seem to fancy that *we* must keep our eye upon the horses, or everything will go wrong—that we must look neither to the right nor to the left, more especially when we apprehend the chance of a collision. We take upon ourselves an imaginary responsibility, and wholly lose sight of the fact, that our anxiety serves only to tease ourselves—that the reins are in the hands of the coachman—and that, with all our care, we are not driving, but are driven.

It is amazing how well the world can do without us—how much of good there is in it which we did not sow, and about the sowing of which we were never consulted—how very insignificant a portion of its ultimate destiny is suspended upon us, upon our sagacity, or upon our activity. Truth seems very much to take its own way—and we, flies upon the pole of its chariot, please ourselves with looking at the dust which we complacently imagine we are kicking up. And yet, nothing is more certain than this—that when we are dead truth will still survive. Happen what will to us, to our political machinery, or to our national pre-eminence, not a particle of truth will be lost to the wide world of mind. It may migrate—it may be driven beneath the surface—it may get mixed up with a vast amount of heterogeneous stuff—but it cannot be destroyed. This is evidently one of those laws of Providence, similar to, and as certain as, that which regulates the proportion of the sexes. No sooner does truth come in contact with the mind of man, than instantly it diffuses itself so widely, works in individual cases in such a variety of ways, sets in motion so many wheels, that it ceases to be under the management of man. It is "like water spilt upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up again." No eye can follow its track—no intelligence can mark its course. It sinks into unnumbered hearts, and abides there—nor can it ever be re-gathered, or rather re-collected into one body, while the world lasts. It depends upon the will of no mortal, or assemblage of mortals, whether it shall stay on earth, when once it has been introduced hither. It asks no man's leave to stay and live here. Stay and live it will, whoever may say "Nay."

We may as well, therefore, settle in our own minds as an indisputable axiom, that the vitality of truth is very wisely and very beneficially put quite out of the reach, whether of accident or of human designs. It may be very natural for us both to think and to say that it cannot get along unless in this or the other mode of conveyance, and that its safe arrival at its journey's end depends altogether upon its riding in a carriage of our own contrivance. But, really, the notion is too preposterous, more especially in the case of Christianity, to bear reflection. Let any man think for a moment of the unspeakable importance of that mission with which the Christian revelation stands charged. Without looking forward beyond the boundaries of time—nay, looking back only upon the past, the period of its lisping infancy, and it is impossible to overrate its influence upon the world's destiny. Why! has it not already, powerful as have been the prepossessions, and deeply-seated the corruptions, with which it has had to struggle, effected an entire revolution both in the intellectual and the social universe? Has it not altered all the great bases of thought, and by its incidental and merely secondary influence recast all the laws of philosophy? Has it not, slowly, indeed, but most effectually, smoothed down the ruggedness of human nature, hushed to sleep its fierceness, and wonderfully abated its pride? Civilisation follows constantly in its train. The arts of peace displace the arts of war; and man, becoming individually more important under its teaching, grows to that self-respect which renders it impossible for cunning to use him as a tool, or for tyranny to trample upon him as a slave. And as its principles really unfold themselves in the world's history, mark how human nature, as such, becomes elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being; and how, as it clears away the horrid jungle of igno-

rance and superstition, all the loathsome things which crawled, and the ravenous things which preyed there, come out one by one to be destroyed for ever.

All this is but a part—a minor and incidental part of the mission of Christianity; but, minor as it is, it may help us to conceive how it is bound up with man's progress, even in this world. And is it likely, we ask, that this mighty, ever active, transforming agent, should be made to depend for its very existence upon the caprice of human wills, in any possible or conceivable association? All reason and all analogy lead us to the conclusion, that an element of such transcendent power to renovate this world of ours is destined to work out its results quite irrespectively of the decisions of statesmen. Its life and growth must be secured by laws which no political combinations can reach. If, indeed, it be held in hand by little knots of not over-wise mortals, who assemble to give laws to their fellow-mortals, then the arrangement is one which no previous experience had prepared us to anticipate. But it is not so. The vitality of Christianity is in itself, or rather, in the will of its divine Founder. This, at least, is its own account of the matter; and, until we are furnished with a more reasonable one, we shall e'en believe this. Though all the machinery of government should be swept away to-morrow, nothing which exists of real Christianity would die. In those minds wherein it now exists, it would continue to exist; where it now operates, it would operate still; and, although it would have to combat new forms of depravity, it would have to combat no greater an amount of depravity than it does now. No! No! Christian truth does not remain here simply because cabinet ministers and houses of legislature smile upon it. It came here without asking their leave, and it will not depart, even though their sanction may be withdrawn.

Last week a vestry meeting was held at Deptford, to pass the churchwarden's accounts, and lay a church-rate; the vicar in the chair. The accounts having been passed, and the estimate of expenses read by the churchwarden, it was moved, "That a rate of four-pence in the pound be made." Whereupon an amendment was moved, "That no church-rate be now made, but, in lieu thereof, the churchwardens be requested to obtain voluntary contributions from those who attend the church, to defray the expenses." The vicar put the amendment, and declared it to be carried. A poll was then demanded by the church party, when the rate was ultimately carried.

A church-rate was refused last week at Sowerby, after a three days' poll, by a majority of 19, the numbers being, for the rate 119, against it 138.

The rate-payers of Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, met on Thursday morning, pursuant to notice, to take into consideration the propriety of laying a rate for the repairs of the church. The meeting was numerously attended; the Rev. G. A. Walker, incumbent, in the chair. Mr Harrop, churchwarden, proposed that a rate of 1d. in the pound be laid, which proposition having been seconded, an amendment was proposed, "that no rate be laid." The rev. chairman, instead of taking a show of hands, then proceeded to take a list of signatures, which having gone on for some time, a sort of valuation was made by the chairman—some names being honoured with six votes, others with five, four, and so on, down to single votes; according to which valuation the majority appeared in favour of the rate, but the number of signatures being against it, a discussion ensued, which terminated in both parties agreeing for a poll of the township to be taken, when, after a severe struggle, a majority of 26 was found to be against the rate.

EASTER DUES.—A poor weaver residing at Almondbury, and who had been for a long time out of work, has recently had a portion of his furniture seized by the Rev. L. Jones, the vicar, for non-payment of Easter dues. The circumstances under which the seizure was made, are of an aggravated nature, and are such as to bring great scandal upon a church that will sanction such proceedings, and upon the men who are prepared to carry them out. It appears the sum of 1s. 3d. was the amount of the vicar's claim. The man stated that conscientiously he could not acknowledge such a claim, and, that having been so long out of work, he was unable to pay it. He heard nothing further respecting it, until a short time ago, he was summoned before the magistrates for non-payment of the same; and 8s. in the shape of expenses was added to the original sum, against which the merciful priest seized two chairs and a clock, value 50s., and which yet remain in his possession unsold!—*Leeds Mercury*.

The church of Scotland has taken occasion, in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to attend the high church of Edinburgh, to vent a portion of its bigotry, in which essential qualification of an establishment it does not appear to be a whit behind its sister of England. The *Witness* has a long article upon the subject, from which we extract the following:—

"Our readers will generally have been prepared for the announcement that the Queen was not at the High church on Sabbath. They could hardly have anticipated the arrangements actually made by her Majesty's advisers for her devotions on that day. Coming to Scotland so far on a public visit as to be attended by her prime minister, her secretary of state, and several of the great officers of her household, her subjects naturally expected that she would have paid



that public respect to their national established religion which had not been withheld by any of her predecessors. If, however, in order to secure to her Majesty greater privacy, and to avoid the assembling of a crowd on the Lord's day, it had been deemed expedient that she should not attend any place of worship in the metropolis, her advisers might have recommended more than one other course which would have been capable of some other interpretation than that of a marked and positive slight to the church and people of Scotland. She might have been advised to attend the parish church at Dalkeith; or, had family worship been preferred, the attendance of one of her Majesty's chaplains of the Scottish establishment, might have been commanded on the occasion. Neither of these courses, which would have evinced respect for the form of worship of the Scottish nation, was adopted, but arrangements were made for having the service conducted according to the episcopal form. Even this, however, though not exhibiting any direct act of respect for the national religion, might have been arranged so as not necessarily to infer a positive slight to it. Had one of her Majesty's chaplains of the English establishment been desired to accompany her Majesty in order to officiate, it might have been said that her Majesty, being a member, and indeed the head, of the church of England, no slight could be intended by her employing the services, even in Scotland, of one of her chaplains of that establishment; and, however little satisfaction this course might have given, it would at least have admitted the possibility, of which we doubt not her subjects would willingly have availed themselves, of explaining it in some other way than as an insult to the people of Scotland. Her Majesty's advisers, by their arrangements, have excluded this possibility. They have so managed that she neither attended the metropolitan church nor the parish church, that she had neither a chaplain of the Scottish establishment, nor a chaplain of the English establishment, to conduct her devotions; but that the party called to officiate was the minister of the Scottish episcopal church—the church of a handful of the nation—a church which, whatever be the character of its present members, is still marked by the semi-popish principles of its founder, Laud; which has at all times in Scotland been anti-national, and which is indissolubly associated in the history of Scotland, and in the feelings of its inhabitants, with intolerant bigotry, with the cruellest persecutions, with the persevering support of despotism in the state, as well as in the church, and the bitterest hatred of civil and religious liberty."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

MR EDITOR—A few weeks back you did me the favour of inserting in your paper an appeal for grants of books for the library of the Upper Canada Congregational academy. To that appeal the response has been several parcels of valuable works, which I am about, "if the Lord will," conveying to Toronto. I have not been able privately to thank the donors of these books, but I beg permission to do so through your instrumentality. Should any parties be able still further to aid us in this matter, their gifts, sent to the Rev. Algernon Wells, Congregational library, Blomfield street, London, would reach their destination.

I remain, sir, with a lively sense of obligation, yours respectfully,  
Clapton, 8th Sept., 1842. J. ROAF.

### CHEAP BOOKS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR—A great deal has been said in late years about the improvement of the dissenting ministry. In the town where I reside, and in many other places, the great men of our denomination have spoken well and much on this subject. With their views and wishes, as far as I know them, I entirely coincide. But, sir, I wish to ask how it is that these very men are not forward—at least in one respect—to promote the melioration they desire to see? Most of them, I observe, are authors; and I now refer to the *high prices* which, in the majority of cases, they continue to charge for their respective publications. That they do so is a fact which no one can dispute. I have often heard my brethren in the ministry, and especially some of my poorer brethren, deeply deplore it. And that the practice militates very seriously against that improved style of pulpit preparation and pulpit efficiency we are all anxious to witness, must, as I think, be readily admitted. How can we advance with the times—how can we keep pace with those of our brethren whose residence in large towns gives them access to book societies, public libraries, and other advantages—if that part of the religious literature of the day which most concerns us is placed above our reach? These thoughts have been suggested by the perusal of an excellent work, recently published, which relates almost exclusively to churches of our own order. It was lent me by an esteemed brother; and as I rose from reading it I involuntarily wished that every minister and every member of our denomination might have a copy. But, on inquiring its price, how much was I surprised to learn that a duodecimo volume, printed in rather a large type, and containing less than 200 pages, was charged *five shillings!!* Another volume, by the same talented writer, and upon a kindred subject, has just appeared, price *the same*. This, however, is but an illustration of a great and growing evil—in referring to which I am uttering the sentiments of several hundreds of dissenting ministers. Is it not time, sir, that this new form of aristocracy should be broken down, by the power of public opinion—that the moral and intellectual wealth it confines may be more accessible to us all? We have cheap bibles and cheap newspapers, can we not have cheap literature? Infidel writers fix the lowest price on their books to realise the greater sale; is this principle unworthy of being adopted by Christian authors? I trow not.

August 30, 1842.

Yours respectfully,  
ALPHA.

### DISSENT IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR—There is in the *Church and State Gazette*, recently published, an article under the above title so glaringly mendacious as to merit particular reprehension; for though its disingenuousness must be palpable to all who know this locality, readers at a distance have not the same means of detecting its fallacies. It is lamentable that men of any religious party should be capable of having recourse to wholesale misrepresentation. I cannot persuade myself to make a lengthy transcript; but in the course of some garbled statistics we are twice told that "there is only accommodation in the dissenting meeting-houses for somewhat less than 4,000, out of a population of 250,568;" and it is audaciously asserted that "In this part of England it is the church which teaches the people, and she teaches them well."

This statement respecting Northumberland is very far from being true. So far as Hexham is concerned I have the means of proving it false, having been one of the enumerators in 1831. I find the population of this parish was then 6,064, and the number in 1841 was so very nearly the same that we need not alter the figures. Now it happens that the Roman catholic church has a strong hold in this district. We must state the fact, whilst we lament its existence. Both in the town and neighbourhood there are many Romanists, including a large proportion of influential families. There is also a church of Scotland, and a secession church, a strong body of Wesleyans, and a primitive methodist congregation, to which must be added an old established independent or congregational church. These are in the town. There are besides in the parish two methodist chapels, a Wesleyan and a primitive. Now, where does the state church teach the people? Not in the open air, or in private houses, we know. It is in her consecrated buildings, if anywhere, that she teaches (the union workhouse must be excepted, for attending which a priest gets forty pounds a year over-work); and of these there are but two in this wide parish, many miles in length, though thinly populated; these are Hexham parish church, and Whitley chapel, in Hexhamshire. Now, without pretending to state with precision

the numbers that attend respectively the ten places of worship above enumerated, we should not, I think, be doing the state church injustice to allow it one-fifth of the aggregate number; for though the parish church may claim a better attendance than some of the meeting houses, Whitley episcopal chapel has fewest by far of all the ten places named. I believe 350 would be a fair allowance for Hexham church, and I am sure that 50 is more than the average attendance at the episcopal chapel in Hexhamshire, making a total of 400 taught in the consecrated buildings, out of a population of 6,064. But, then, we are told that the church "teaches them well." I shall show you how well she teaches them, if attendance on her ordinances be a test. The Rev. William Airey has been known to administer the sacrament, on a regular communion Sunday in Hexham church, to no more than eight persons, besides himself and his clerk; and at Whitley episcopal chapel, on Easter Sunday in last year, the Rev. James Urwin had not one man besides his clerk to help him to consume the elements of the Lord's supper; there were, however, three female communicants, and no more. Yet "The Church and State Gazette" asserts, that "in this part of England it is the church which teaches the people, and she teaches them well." I can aver, sir, that in this part of England, the flocks have hireling shepherds who fleece them well!

Hexham, August 15, 1842.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,  
JOS. RIDLEY.

### THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

A special extraordinary meeting of the council of the Complete Suffrage Union, was held on Monday last, at the society's rooms, in New-hall street, Birmingham. The meeting excited considerable interest, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which it was convened. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the appointed hour for holding the meeting, Joseph Sturge, Esq., was called to preside, the following members of the council being present:—Joseph Sturge, president; D. T. Rowlinson, Birmingham; W. Lovett, London; A. Albright, Birmingham; John Collins, Birmingham; George Goodrick, Birmingham; Thomas Beggs, Nottingham; John Dunlop, Edinburgh; Lawrence Heyworth, Liverpool; James C. Perry, Birmingham; Rev. T. Swan, Birmingham; Samuel Fox, Nottingham; Joseph Pumphrey, Birmingham; Samuel Bean, Nottingham; J. D. Stevenson, Worcester; and Hopkins, Nottingham.

Mr Sturge opened the business, by stating that the meeting had been convened in consequence of the difficulties which had been found in convening the meeting of delegates, which had been previously decided upon by the council. The first business they would have to attend to, would be to elect three members of the council in the room of three who had resigned. A ballot had been taken, and it then only remained for scrutineers to be appointed to take the votes. Mr Dunlop and Mr Perry then examined the votes, and declared Mr W. Page and Mr Humphrey Pountney, and Mr Thomas Beggs, of Nottingham, to be elected. The Chairman then said their next business would be to read extracts from various letters which they had received from their friends in various parts of the country. They had received upwards of thirty letters, all of which were highly interesting, and which he regretted, owing to the length of many of them, they could not read entirely through. It was, however, due to the writers that extracts should be read, and he hoped his friends would give attention for an half-an-hour or an hour, while they were being gone through. Mr Rowlinson and Mr Albright then read, alternately, extracts from letters received from the following gentlemen:—John Rose, Bermondsey; John Humphreys Parry, London; Stephen Lock, Lynn; James Millwood, Hammersmith road; Robert Payne, London; Edward Miall, Nonconformist office, London; Christopher Harrison, Northampton; George Watson, Banbury; Joseph Wells, Kettering; Thomas Wilkinson, Derby; John Hastie, Doncaster; James Grossly, Hull; John N. Rawson, Altringham; T. Wilcke, Newcastle; William Hallis, Cheltenham; John T. R. Clarke, Tedbury; J. D. Stevenson, Worcester; John Southall, Leominster; John Ridgway, Staffordshire Potteries; Thomas Brice, Westbury; C. H. Neeson, London; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; C. Cummings, Leeds; John Blower, Cirencester; Samuel Webb, Loughborough; Thomas Hill, Dudley; John T. Micklewright, Kidderminster; C. Dickinson, Bewdley; Frederick Goodfellow, Stourbridge; Lester Smith, Bocking; D. Anderson, Dryfield; Thomas Woodhams, Amersham; Rev. J. Jenkinson, Kettering; F. J. Thompson, Bridgewater; Thomas Potter, jun., Manchester; Edward Davy, Crediton; L. Snelling, Tonbridge; Richard Purdy, Hawick; Alexander Hogg, Hawick; John Bright, Rochdale; James Towle, Lynn; John Poulton, Bishop Auckland; Rev. Thomas Spencer, Hinton, near Bath; Thomas Deck, London; John White, London; William Lovett, London; C. Clarke, Devon; W. Ashurst, London; Lawrence Heyworth, Liverpool; Henry Stalwood, Great Marlow; William Hurst, Huddersfield; Joseph Senior, Leslie; Robert Hay, Dunfermline; John P. Rodgers, Glasgow; William Sanderson, Galashiels; Robert Somers, Newton Stewart; James Wotherspoon, Kirkcaldy; David M'Nair, Paisley; William Tullis, Markinch; P. Brewster, Paisley; James Adam, Aberdeen; Thomas Harkness, Dumfries; William Broadie, Airdrie; George O. Campbell, Strathaven; John Pinkerton, Glasgow; James Moir, Glasgow; James Giffin, Saltcoats; Henry Hewitson, Kendal; James H. Wilson, Aberdeen; O. J. Rowland, Dundee; J. B. Smith, Leamington; John Ellis, Mansfield; C. J. Kennedy, Paisley; T. C. Ingram, Abergavenny; John Lewis, Llandiloes; Daniel O'Connell, Dublin; Thomas Steele, Dublin; Richard Dowden, Cork; from certain individuals, appointed by a public meeting at Long lane, Bermondsey; Market Harborough, certain individuals of the Complete Suffrage union; W. Thomason; and a member, Birmingham.

The reading of the letters was listened to with great attention, and many of them applauded. The Chairman, in continuation, said he had for the information of some of his friends to state, that they had lately issued several addresses, one to the Queen, one to the middle class, and another to the people of Ireland, all of which, he hoped, had been productive of benefit. He trusted they had had the effect of inspiring confidence in the working classes, who, he believed, were now beginning to see the utter hopelessness of carrying their object by any other means than those recommended by that association, namely, by purely moral, Christian, and peaceful means. After some further observations,

JOHN DUNLOP, Esq., rose to propose the following resolution:—  
"That, in the opinion of the council, early steps should be taken to bring to legal issue the ground on which the arbitrary interference of the authorities has taken place, preventing the people from peaceably uniting, for the expression of their opinion on public measures."



Mr Dunlop, in reference to the resolution, said he did not deem it necessary to make many observations respecting it. It embraced a subject deeply connected with the liberties of the subject, and which was deeply interesting to all parties. They might as well think of stopping the safety valve of a steam engine without danger, as to prevent the full expression of public opinion. He thought the sooner they could by legal and constitutional means test the right of interfering with public meetings, the better, and for that purpose he proposed the resolution with great pleasure.

Samuel Bean, Esq., seconded the resolution, merely observing that he did so with great pleasure; he believed that prudence and patience would be their only safeguards in all their proceedings.

Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., then moved the following resolution:—

"This council being pledged to adopt only peaceable and Christian means for effecting the enfranchisement of the industrious and suffering people, strongly urges upon parliamentary electors who are friendly to the Union, the immediate formation of local committees, for procuring the registration of all friends of complete suffrage, as well as for canvassing the electors generally, so that at every election they may be prepared with a candidate or candidates."

He was glad to find the association were about to take active steps, and he hoped they would not fail in disseminating, through the medium of lecturers and pamphlets, correct information touching their principles; their cause was based upon the soundest principles, and they had only to make them known, in order to insure the co-operation of every honest man in the country. The complete suffrage question was based upon the rights of property, which went to declare that while they will preserve the property of the rich man, they could not recognise the right of government to take from the poor man his property without his consent, through the medium of his representatives.

SAMUEL FOX, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr STEPHENSON proposed the following resolution, after having very forcibly shown the necessity of uniting their best exertions to secure the return of liberal members, to the various corporate bodies throughout the country.

"This council earnestly call upon the municipal electors to adopt immediate measures for securing the election of such men only to represent them in their local governments, as are known to be favourable to the principles of complete suffrage."

Mr J. PERRY seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr THOMAS BEGGS then moved the following resolution:—

"That we call upon our fellow-countrymen to consider the great extent to which in various ways, they freely co-operate with their oppressors; and ascertain how far they are disposed to prove their devotion to the cause of liberty, by refusing to be used for the purposes of war, cruelty, and injustice, and particularly by the disuse of intoxicating articles."

Mr B. said he believed there was not a dark corner in the whole world, into which the British public had not sent missionaries for the purpose of erecting the standard of the cross, but it was no less true that there was not a corner of the world which had not been marked by our ravages and destruction. Of the hundred years preceding the year 1815, fifty years had been spent by the aristocracy of this country in devastating wars to destroy the liberties of France and America. Two thousand and twenty-three millions had been spent in unholy wars, the effects of which were now being felt by the people of this country. Mr B. next adverted to the other topics contained in the resolution.

Mr GOODRICK seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The fifth resolution was then proposed by Mr HOPKINS, and seconded by Mr A. ALBRIGHT, and carried unanimously:—

"This council deem it important that the people should give their countenance and support to all those who may suffer from espousing the cause of complete suffrage."

The meeting then adjourned, and resumed its sittings at seven o'clock, when Mr LOVETT rose and submitted the following address, which was, after a long discussion, agreed to, subject to verbal alterations by Messrs Albright, Collins, and Lovett:—

"The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union to Political Reformers of all shades of opinion."

"We address you, fellow-countrymen, deeply impressed with the moral obligations of men and citizens, whose duties have been imposed upon us by an authority greater than princes or rulers, commanding us to do unto all men as we would wish others to do unto us; consequently requiring us to lend that aid which ourselves would desire, to extricate from their condition the millions of our brethren who, by the oppression or neglect of rulers, are plunged in the lowest depths of misery, groping in ignorance, and daily sinking in crime."

"Though we believe that that great Christian obligation calls upon all men to assist in freeing their brethren from the power of the oppressor, yet, at this crisis, we address ourselves especially to you, the reformers of the United Kingdom; because it is for you, the active and intelligent spirits of progression, in your energy, union, and self-sacrificing resolution, to determine whether our country shall rise in freedom, knowledge, and happiness, or sink as a land of beggared serfs beneath the paralyzing power of a corrupt and selfish oligarchy."

"In thus addressing you we desire not to arouse your passions; we would only awaken the nobler feelings of justice, humanity, and Christian duty, considering our cause too sacred to be promoted by violence, or benefited by wrong."

"To you we need not depict the wide-spread misery of our country—most of you are familiar with it in all its sickening forms, and vast numbers of you are already its victims. But we ask you, with all the sober earnestness of men and Christians, whether you will unite with us in one general bond of brotherhood, and by persevering, peaceful, energetic means, resolve at any personal sacrifice to stay the progress of our national debasement—to check the ravages of starving poverty—to remove the drag-chains of monopoly—the overburdening pressure of taxation—the progress of crime—the race-destroying curse of war—and, under the blessing of heaven, free our country from the accumulating evils of corrupt and selfish legislation."

"Fellow-countrymen, we are not desirous of interfering with your present local arrangements, but we call upon you to meet us in the spirit of truth and justice, to determine with singleness of purpose what is to be done to effect the political and social salvation of our country; and, having once determined, to concentrate all our energies to the accomplishment of such a glorious consummation."

"This we think can be done without the amalgamation of societies between whom differences of opinion and modes of action exist; this can be done legally, constitutionally, and effectively; all that is necessary for its accomplishment is union, energy, and self-sacrifice, on all points of agreement; and forbearance, toleration, and Christian fellowship, where differences of opinion exist."

"But in the election of representatives to meet in such conference, all party spirit must be excluded, all efforts for forcing individual views through the power of numbers, must be avoided. A victory obtained by such intolerant, overbearing policy would be defeat to our object—that of having a fairly constituted national conference—a body in whom all shades of reformers among the middle and working classes may place confidence, and under whose peaceful and legal guidance we may unitedly contend till we have secured the blessing and fruits of freedom."

"We are also desirous that the ensuing conference shall be the means of effecting a better understanding and closer union between the middle and working classes than has hitherto existed, feeling convinced that so long as the enemies of the people can keep them divided, so long will they both be victimised by a corrupt and liberty-hating aristocracy. We call, therefore, upon the middle classes to send their representatives to confer with those of the working classes, to see how far they can remove the cause of animosity, apprehension, and disunion; how far arrangements may be made to secure our mutual objects speedily and peaceably, and thus free ourselves

from the grasping insolence of faction, guard against the storm of anarchy, secure against military despotism, and, unitedly raising up the intelligence and virtues of true democracy on the basis of free institutions, hasten the consummation of that happy period when our swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning-hooks, and when every man shall sit down in peace and security to enjoy the fruits of honest industry."

"Having been appointed to make arrangements for the calling of a conference to consider the details essential for the carrying out of the principles on which the Complete Suffrage Union is founded; and as its paramount object is to effect a union between the middle and working classes, to secure the just and equal representation of the whole people, we think it our duty to submit such propositions for the consideration of the conference as may be best promotive of that end. We therefore submit the following propositions for the consideration of the conference, which we call upon you, the reformers of the United Kingdom, to elect:—

"1. To determine the essential details of an act of parliament, necessary for securing the just representation of the whole adult male population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, such act to embrace the principles and details of complete suffrage, equal electoral districts, vote by ballot, no property qualification, payment of members, and annual parliaments, as adopted by the first Complete Suffrage conference."

"2. To determine what members of parliament shall be appointed to introduce the said act into the House of Commons, and in what manner the other members of the House shall be called upon to support it."

"3. To endeavour to ascertain how far the friends of unrestricted and absolute freedom of trade will unite with us to obtain such an act of parliament, provided we resolve to use our newly-acquired franchises in favour of such freedom of trade, and to vote only for such as will pledge themselves in its favour."

"4. To devise the best means for obtaining competent parliamentary candidates, pledged to our principles; the best means by which assistance may be rendered them in electoral contests; and also the best means for registering the electors and non-electors who may be disposed to promote our object."

"5. To consider the propriety of calling upon the municipal electors to adopt immediate measures for securing the election of such men only to represent them in their local governments as are known to be favourable to the principles of complete suffrage."

"6. To call upon their fellow-countrymen seriously to consider the great extent to which they willingly co-operate with their oppressors, and to ascertain how far they are disposed to prove their devotion to the cause of liberty by refusing to be used for the purposes of war, cruelty, and injustice, and particularly by the disuse of intoxicating articles."

"7. To express their opinion as to the propriety of the people giving their countenance and support to all those who may suffer from espousing their cause."

"8. To determine the best legal and constitutional means for energetically and peaceably promoting the above objects, for checking all kinds of violence and commotion, by which the enemy triumphs, for the dissemination of sound political knowledge, and for spreading the principles of sobriety, peace, and toleration, throughout the country, and by every just and virtuous means preparing the people for the proper exercise of their political and social rights."

"9. To devise means for raising a national fund for the purpose of prosecuting the above objects, as well as to protect all persons who, in their peaceful prosecution of them, shall become victims of unjust law or despotic ordinances."

"In order to convince the middle classes that the working population have no ulterior object inimical to the general welfare of society, we advise that they meet in the forthcoming conference, on terms of perfect equality, to discuss these important propositions; feeling convinced that our principles need no other aid than their own intrinsic excellence; having truth for their basis, and the happiness of the human family their end—and affording the best guarantee for the security of private property, which we regard as sacred and inviolable, equally in the poor man's labour and the rich man's possessions."

"We, therefore, advise that public meetings be called by advertisement or placard, of not less than 4 days' notice in every town throughout the kingdom, inviting the inhabitants to elect representatives to hold a national conference at Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 27th of December, 1842, for the purpose of deciding on an act of parliament, for securing the just representation of the whole people; and for determining on such peaceful, legal, and constitutional means, as may cause it to become the law of these realms."

"That two representatives be sent from the smaller towns and boroughs, having less than 5,000 inhabitants, and 4 from the larger ones, excepting that London, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and Liverpool, may send 6 representatives and no more."

"That one-half of the representatives shall be appointed by the electors, and one-half by the non-electors. The meetings for such purpose to be held separate, unless the both classes can agree in having all the representatives chosen at one meeting, which we earnestly recommend; but where they do not so agree, the two classes are not to interfere with each other's meetings, otherwise the election shall be declared void."

"That should the authorities interfere or trespass on this constitutional right of public meeting, so as to prevent any meeting from being held, the leading men of the two classes shall then cause nomination lists to be made out recommending their respective candidates; such lists to be publicly notified, and left in public situations to receive the signatures of the inhabitants; those having the greater number of signatures to be declared duly elected."

"That the places sending representatives make arrangements for defraying their expenses."

"That as our Irish brethren are prohibited, by exclusive and oppressive laws, from sending representatives to such a conference, we especially invite and will receive, as visitors, all who approve of the object of our meeting and who share the confidence of the people of that country."

"Should the police or the authorities of any town, in their desire to stifle public opinion, wilfully interrupt, or unjustly interfere with, the right of public meeting, called for legal objects, we advise that the people in those places cause proper evidence to be taken of such interruption, so that the question may be tried in the proper legal tribunals; so that Englishmen may learn whether those rights, of which they are proud to boast, the right of publicly assembling and reasonably declaring their opinions, are sacred and inviolable, or whether they depend on the fiat of some local magistrate, or a partisan of those who hate liberty, or a servant of government armed with a bludgeon."

"Believing that the above objects are perfectly just and legal, being in conformity with our ancient constitutional usages, being the only rational and proper means for ascertaining the public opinion of the country upon any great question affecting the general welfare, we especially invite your co-operation and support."

"We remain your friends and fellow-citizens, the members of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union."

"Signed on their behalf, at a meeting held in their news' room, Newhall street, Birmingham."

"September, 12, 1842."

JOSEPH STURGE, President."

Mr BEGGS then rose and said, the electors of Nottingham, thoroughly convinced that they could unseat Mr Walter, had resolved on applying to the country for subscriptions to meet the necessary expenses, and for that purpose had issued the following address:—

#### "NOTTINGHAM ELECTION."

"The committee for conducting the recent election at Nottingham on behalf of Mr Sturge, have ascertained beyond all doubt that the temporary triumph of his opponent (Mr Walter) was brought about by bribery, intimidation, personation, and other unjust practices."

"The struggle on the part of Mr Sturge's friends was for no personal or party object. They commenced it, and they are determined to continue it, for the purpose of annihilating, so far as this borough is concerned, and so far as their example can extend, that system of corruption which has gone far to make the representation a mere matter of bargain and sale. They cannot, consistently with this great object, allow Mr Walter to retain a seat obtained by such means. They have consequently presented a petition for his removal; and notwithstanding the tribunal by which the decision is to be made, they are so strong in the facts which they can bring forward, that they do not doubt of a successful issue."

"This will necessarily involve an expense, which they doubt not will be cheerfully borne in part by the friends of purity of election throughout the country—they therefore deem it unnecessary to offer any apology for putting forth this plain appeal to the British public, which they are quite sure will be cheerfully responded to."

"They have another object in view—Nottingham does not stand alone in having a representative forced upon it by intimidation and the power of the purse. The House of Commons swarms with members who have been returned by similar means; and Mr Sturge's committee hope that the subscriptions raised for the support of their cause may lead to the formation of a permanent fund, for presenting similar petitions from other boroughs."



"With this view subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and will be received by  
 "SAMUEL BEAN, Chairman,  
 "GEORGE GILL,  
 "SAMUEL FOX,  
 "JOHN BRADLEY,  
 "HENRY CARTWRIGHT." } Members of the Finance Committee.  
 "WILLIAM CRIPPS, Treasurer.  
 "Should any surplus remain, it is proposed to transfer the same to the committee of the Complete Suffrage Union.  
 "By order of the committee,  
 THOMAS BEGGS, Secretary."  
 "Nottingham, Sept. 5th, 1842."

**TAVISTOCK, DEVON.**—Mr C. Clarke has delivered two lectures in Tavistock during the last week, to crowded audiences, in the Temperance hall. After the second lecture, Mr Gribble moved a vote of thanks to Mr Clarke for his two lectures, which, on being seconded, was carried unanimously. Several persons gave in their names for cards of membership, and a society will be immediately formed.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—A very crowded attendance took place at the Barker Gate chapel, on Wednesday evening, upon the occasion of Mr T. Beggs, the secretary to the Complete Suffrage association, giving a lecture on the objects and necessity of that movement at the present critical period of the country. After the delivery of the lecture, during which Mr Beggs was repeatedly cheered, he informed the meeting that the Complete Suffrage association intended establishing a library and news room, for the working classes, at so small a payment as to allow of every one joining it; and that it would be opened as soon as a suitable building could be secured. Lectures were also intended to be delivered in the place they were then in, and he should commence the series with a course on the science of phrenology. The chapel was densely crowded, and the warmest interest manifested by the assembly in the lecture. May other associations follow this good example.

**WESTBURY, WILTS.**—A numerous meeting of the friends of complete suffrage was held in this borough, on the 8th inst, Mr W. Taylor in the chair. After a short speech from the Chairman, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the Rev. W. Leask, of Chapmanside, delivered a very able and powerful address on the principles of the Suffrage Union, and the evils of class legislation, which excited the deepest interest. Resolutions declaring the unfitness of parliament for the performance of legislation—inviting all friends of reform to bury their minor differences, and unite for the one great object—and pledging themselves to carry out the principles of the charter, as the only means of destroying class legislation, were carried unanimously. It is pleasing to add that, although the meeting was announced to have been held at the Angle inn club room, by printed bills, and one of our *ci-devant* liberal magistrates prevented it, by intimating to the landlord that he would lose his license if we held our meeting at his house, yet the people were determined to have a meeting. A kind friend offered a large room, and notwithstanding the police were assembled in the town from neighbouring districts, all went off peaceably, to the evident chagrin and disappointment of our political opponents. On the following evening, the members met at a house, engaged expressly for the Union, when the officers and committee were appointed, and the names of about 40 electors were added to the Union, with every prospect of success. Westbury has been, for many years, a corrupt rotten tory borough; and we trust that ere long she will shake off this stigma, and have the honour of returning a representative that will study the interests of the people.—*From our Correspondent.*

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—A public meeting was held at the Long Room, Southampton, on Monday se'nnight, to consider what steps should be taken to forward the views of the council of the Union at Birmingham in electing delegates to the proposed conference. It was, however, announced that the conference had been postponed. The first resolution, which was as follows, was proposed by the Rev. Herbert Smith, who stated that, as chaplain of the New Forest union, he had been twice deprived of his situation for endeavouring to protect the poorer classes from oppression:—

"That this meeting, viewing with astonishment the attempt to suppress the right of public discussion, and as a consequence, the violation of the most unquestionable birthright of every Englishman, do record, in the sight of the country, this evening, its most emphatic protest against all interference whatever, on the part of the authorities of this realm, with the peaceful and rightful exercise of public opinion."

Mr Cooper then explained the reasons for the postponement of the conference, and enlarged considerably on the subject of the present state of the country, and the necessity for complete suffrage. He concluded by moving a resolution to that effect. A subsequent resolution, expressing a hope that a national conference would be held at the earliest possible period, and enforcing the necessity of an union between the middle and working classes, was carried unanimously.

**CHELTEMHAM.**—On Monday se'nnight a public meeting was held at the Mechanic's institute, Cheltenham, for the purpose of adopting an address to the council of the union at Birmingham, on the present state of the country. The address reviews the fearful condition in which the nation is placed, the encroachments of arbitrary power, and recommends a conference at a future period. It approves of the anterior conduct of the Union, recommends that the religious public should be appealed to, and hopes that the Union will act with increased exertion. After the adoption of the address, it was arranged that a public meeting should be held, subsequent to the council meeting at Birmingham, and Mr Sturge invited to attend.

Meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the proposed conference at Birmingham have been held at Coventry, Vale of Leven, Saltcoats, &c., and committees appointed to correspond with the council, and offer suggestions relative to the extraordinary meeting of that body on Monday.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—In this town, where disunion between the middle and working classes has hitherto been lamentably apparent, a great step was made towards a friendly feeling, on the occasion of a public meeting to elect delegates to the Birmingham conference, at which about 1,200 persons were present. Mr C. Larkin and Mr G. Charlton were nominated as delegates; but this did not appear to give satisfaction to the working men, who complained that they were not represented. Mr Sinclair, therefore, was proposed on their side, and after a little discussion, the question was put to the vote, when Mr Larkin and Mr Sinclair were declared duly elected. By mutual concession and forbearance the meeting passed off without any show of ill-feeling on either side. The *Gateshead Observer* says:—"A more

important meeting has not been held in Newcastle for some time; for although the prejudices between 'fustian' and 'broad cloth' occasionally manifested themselves, there was a much nearer approach to a friendly union than could well have been expected."

**EDINBURGH.**—At the weekly meeting of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage union, on Wednesday last, a letter was read from Mr Joseph Sturge, signifying his intention of being present at the banquet to Mr William Sharman Crawford, and the other members of the house of Commons who voted with him on the presentation of the petition for complete suffrage, which is to take place in the Waterloo rooms, on the 29th instant, and on which occasion it is expected that Lord Kinaird will preside. It was announced that an extraordinary meeting of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, to be held at Birmingham on the 12th instant, had been substituted in the room of the proposed conference of delegates, when an animated discussion ensued on the measures then likely to be submitted for adoption. The sub-committee reported that they had, in terms of the instructions of the council, ordered a reprint of 5,000 copies of the "Address of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union to the Electoral Middle Classes," which the officers had been directed to circulate amongst the constituency of the city. The council then proceeded to the consideration of the propriety of bringing their principles under the notice of the local representatives of the inhabitants; when, the object being generally approved, the secretaries were instructed, as the readiest mode of effecting it, to forward to the Lord Provost copies of the rules of the Union, and of the pamphlet entitled "Reconciliation between the Middle and Labouring Classes," with a request that his lordship would cause a copy of each to be put into the hands of the several members of the town council. In reference to the approaching Edinburgh banquet, the *Glasgow Saturday Post* remarks—

"We have considerable satisfaction in informing the complete suffragists of Scotland, that an early opportunity of meeting together and exchanging kindred sentiments through delegates, in Edinburgh, will speedily be given. At the intended gathering in Edinburgh, we understand, all the members of parliament who have expressed themselves favourable to, and voted in favour of, Mr Sharman Crawford's motion, will be invited. When this meeting does take place, we trust that there will be no shrinking from an open and determined expression of opinion on the present distressed state of the country, and at the same time that the numbers present from every town in Scotland will be such as to give confidence to the friends of honest legislation, strike terror to the hearts of the corruptionists, and give a powerful blow to monopoly."

**GLASGOW.**—The Glasgow Complete Suffrage association met in Mr Bell's coffee-house on Wednesday last, Mr M'Farlan, V.P., in the chair. Letters were read from Birmingham on the subject of the conference, and resolutions were passed, unanimously recommending the Union to discountenance, by every possible means, any attempt at identification of the movement with the recent outbreaks in England and Scotland. The executive council were instructed to proceed with arrangements for a course of public lectures on political subjects, and also, in the event of Mr Sharman Crawford accepting the invitation sent him to a *soirée*, that the same be immediately proceeded with.

**ABERDEEN.**—The monthly general meeting of the Aberdeen Complete Suffrage association was held in the hall, No. 8, Adelphi, on Wednesday evening last, Mr Adam, V.P., in the chair. The hall, as usual, was crowded to overflow—a great many present being electors. The minutes of the council having been read and approved, Mr John M'Pherson moved, and Mr A. M'Kenzie seconded the motion, that an address be forwarded to the extraordinary meeting of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, to be held on the 12th current, relative to the present state of the country, and the duty of the friends of complete suffrage in regard to it. A draft of the address was read and approved. It recommends the adoption of such means as might tend to spread information on the principles and objects of the Union, and urges the necessity of making every endeavour to produce a firm conviction in the public mind that our objects can only be properly gained by the use of purely moral and peaceable means. The address also recommended the propriety of bringing the movement to bear as extensively as possible on the electoral body, with a view to the return of complete suffrage candidates at the next election of members of parliament. The address was unanimously agreed to. The chairman then addressed the meeting at some length on the evil effects that flow from exaggerated statements of the grievances of which the non-electors have to complain, and the necessity of public speakers avoiding unqualified denunciations of those who oppose the movement. The meeting recommended to the council to make arrangements for starting complete suffrage candidates at our next municipal election, and the council were to meet specially, on Monday evening, for that purpose.

**SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION.**—This association held an aggregate meeting of their members from the town and surrounding districts at Dumfries, on Thursday week, for the purpose of considering the state of the country, and electing a delegate to the proposed Birmingham conference. The meeting was a very large one, there being nearly 2,000 persons present. Mr Somers of Newton-Stewart, Mr M'Ausland, Mr Lindsay, and others, addressed the meeting. The proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and peaceable manner, and a series of resolutions in reference to the alarming outbreaks—declaring the thorough destruction of class legislation, and a reconstruction of the House of Commons on the principles embodied in the charter, were the only means of restoring peace and prosperity to the nation—were carried unanimously. Mr Somers was elected as their representative at the conference by the united voice of the meeting, and a series of resolutions were passed expressive of the views he was there to support.

**PAISLEY.**—A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Paisley, to memorialise the Queen to call parliament together, to take into consideration the distressed and convulsed state of the country, took place in the Exchange rooms, on Monday se'nnight. The speeches delivered on the occasion were many of them of great interest; but the crowded state of our columns will not allow of our giving extracts from them. Mr Henderson, provost of the borough, was present on the occasion. The principal topic of discussion was union between the middle and working classes; and several of the speakers expressed much regret at the postponement of the Birmingham conference. They hoped that the conference would yet be held. Various resolutions were carried unanimously, and a committee appointed to carry out the objects contained in them; as also to correspond with the council of the Com-



plete Suffrage Union, at Birmingham, respecting the conference and other matters connected therewith. A desultory conversation then took place, respecting the formation of an association, and the propriety of calling a public meeting for that purpose, but nothing definite was arranged.

HAWICK, N. B.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Hawick and its vicinity was held in the Town hall on Wednesday last, to consider the present state of the country; Mr Purdie in the chair. Resolutions charging legislative misrule with the recent outbreak—strongly condemning the late recent attempts at suppressing public opinion—urging union on the people for procuring the enactment of the people's charter—advising a public subscription to procure legal assistance on behalf of the individuals arrested during the late outbreaks—and suggesting to the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, the propriety of memorialising government for a relaxation of penal severity at the present juncture, and urging upon the Council the necessity of bringing the question of the right to free discussion speedily to a legal issue, in order that the proposed national conference may be held as early as possible, were carried without a dissentient. After three cheers for the charter the meeting separated.

Mr STURGE AND THE LONDON PRESS.—That the Anti-corn-law League, says the *Examiner*, is a body of some importance, nobody can doubt who sees the labour the tory press bestows upon its defamation and destruction. That Joseph Sturge is by the same rule a great man, indeed a very great man, nobody can doubt who sees the labour that both the tory and the whig journals bestow on his writings and proceedings. The *Times*, *Herald*, *Globe*, *Standard*, and *Post*, all in turn, defame and try to destroy Joseph Sturge. Peel and Palmerston, great as they were at the close of the session, and great as one of them is said to make himself every day in a contemporary, do not receive half the attention that does Joseph Sturge. While their laboured orations are forgotten, his address to the Irish nation, his circulars to the Complete Suffrage Society, are daily commented on, as much as is the new Bible by the Mormons. Joseph Sturge has seized hold of the movement by the right handle, and fixes the attention of the mere politicians of all parties by alarming them. Feargus O'Connor is making way for the man of peace, and it seems not inconsistent with the progress which society has made in knowledge, that the next great change should be headed by a benevolent quaker.—*Evening Paper*.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## FOREIGN.

## FRANCE.

Intelligence from France is very barren of interest. M. Guizot left Paris on Wednesday evening for Caen, to assist at the session of the Council-general of Calvados. Thence his Excellency will proceed to the Chateau d'Eu, where the King and rest of the royal family intend prolonging their stay until the latter end of September.

The *Courier Francais* publishes an article against the combined intervention of Great Britain and France in the affairs of Syria, not only because of the shame for France of uniting her naval forces with those of England without having previously obtained any reparation for past offences, or "any guarantee against future treasors on her part," but because the interference of France alone would be available in that country, on account of the right of protecting the Christian population of the Ottoman empire, which she has enjoyed from time immemorial. "The conduct held by the French government on this occasion," adds the *Courier*, "is both immoral and impolitic. It prepares the way for all sorts of usurpations. France strangles with her own hands that phantom of an empire, for whose name a superstitious respect is still professed. The partition of the East must be the inevitable consequence of a policy from which no advantage can possibly accrue. We are acting as conquerors without any of the courage or glory belonging to conquest."

The ordinance prescribing the dismissal of the soldiers of the class of 1836, was carried into effect in Paris on Saturday. The men comprised in that category were conducted to the gates under an escort, a detachment of which was stationed there, with strict orders to prevent them from returning into the city. Upwards of 5,000 men belonging to the garrison of that capital left for their respective homes on that day.

Reports of secret societies and infernal machines are general. The *Gazette de France* has the following paragraph on the subject:—M. de Molene, Juge d'Instruction, and M. Mongis, substitute of the Procureur du Roi, were on Thursday summoned to Joinville, near St Maur, by a mysterious circumstance, relative to which it is to be hoped that the official journals will give some explanation. It appears that the preceding morning a dreadful explosion took place on the bridge of Joinville, from an infernal machine which was placed there, filled with balls and other projectiles, by none of which, fortunately, was any person wounded. These magistrates have not been able to discover either the object or the authors of this machine, of which the shattered remains alone were left." The *Commerce* of Saturday adds the following particulars:—"It was not on Tuesday, as the account would seem to indicate, that the explosion took place, but on Sunday, before 5 in the morning. The machine, which was placed under one of the arches which extend over part of the meadow, appears to have been formed of a tin box about a foot long, and it would seem that the hour and place was chosen for no other purpose than to ascertain what effect the apparatus would produce. The pieces of iron enclosed in the box have left their marks on the stone arches, but no real damage has been caused. The authors of this attempt and their motives have still to be discovered. It is said that the persons who were arrested in the first instance by the order of the Mayor have been set at liberty."

## SPAIN.

The *Gazette* of the 2d publishes a decree of the Regent, promoting 219 non-commissioned officers and cadets to the rank of sub-lieutenants. The same journal contains a long article in praise of the projected Hispano-English bank. The ministry expresses great satisfaction at finding its morality properly appreciated by the British capitalists, represented by Colonel Bristowe. In its opinion, all the stipulations of the project are wisely conceived and perfectly equitable, and it urges Spanish capitalists to join in the enterprise at least for one-fifth, that is, to subscribe for 4,000 shares.

M. Olozaga, the Spanish minister in Paris, was on the point of leaving Madrid for Belgium. The *Patriota* mentions that he would proceed from thence to Holland, with which Spain is now negotiating a treaty of commerce. The objects of his visit are said to be the introduction of Dutch linen, and the cession by Holland of a few ships in exchange for timber, from Liebona and St Sebastian.

It was reported that the Cortes would resume their labours about the 20th of November.

Prince Lichnowski was liberated through the interference of Mr Aston. The Prince, it appears, was guilty of some imprudence on board the Fenicio, in which he came a passenger to Barcelona; but his subsequent arrest in that city was illegal, having, previous to going ashore, sent his passport to the authorities, and obtained from them permission to land.

The *Patriota* contradicts an assertion of several Madrid journals, that the government was negotiating a loan, which was to be guaranteed by the mortgage of the Philippine islands.

Intelligence had been received in the capital of a disturbance having occurred at Benicarlo, at which some revolutionary cries were uttered. One journal states that 250 of the national guard of Vinaroz, who had come there to be present at the bull-fight, took part in the movement. The rebels commenced shouting "Viva Carlos V."—"Viva Cabrera!"—"Muerte a los Negros." On the other hand the *Barcelona Constitucional* of the 4th states that General Van Halen has received an extraordinary dispatch containing an official account of the misunderstanding which had arisen between the inhabitants of Vinaroz and Benicarlo. During the affray nine persons from the former place were wounded. The cry in the streets was "Muerte a los Negros." The general immediately started for Vinaroz, procured the assistance of a battalion of the regiment of San Fernando from Tortosa, and dispatched the war-steamer Isabella II. in that direction. The general issued orders that the revolt was to be stifled in the bud, whatever might be its origin or cause.

## PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon news to the 5th instant. The Cortes would be prorogued about the 12th, and the re-construction of the ministry was still suspended. The vote of financial confidence had been carried by a large majority, but the government was greatly embarrassed in its efforts to raise money. The finance minister had declared his determination to resign, unless he could obtain money to satisfy every claim, and was about to propose in the Cortes the levying of an additional five per cent. upon all the customs' duties. Lord Aberdeen's new proposal for tariff reductions had been received by the last packet. It did away with the twenty per cent. additional *ad valorem* duty on Portuguese wines at first proposed, retaining a duty of 3s. per gallon. It likewise agreed to a protection on the cloth manufacture of Portugal. There was no prospect whatever of the Portuguese making any considerable approach towards liberality.

## TURKEY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst publishes a letter from Aleppo of the 2d of August, stating that trade was completely at a stand, in consequence of the measures adopted by the Porte relative to the currency. All the Turkish coins, with the exception of three, had been called in, and the owners had lost 40l. per cent. in exchanging them for the new money of the Sultan. The country around Orfa was in open rebellion against the government. The Pasha of Aleppo having arrested six notable inhabitants, the people of Orfa rose against the Turks; drove the lieutenant of the Pasha and the garrison out of the town; and, seizing on six of the principal functionaries, declared they would put them to death if anything happened to the prisoners. At Marasch tranquillity had been likewise disturbed, and 20,000 Anessia Arabs threatened to invade the paschalie. The Pasha of Aleppo was preparing to march, with a strong force, against the revolt, and had ordered the Pasha of Karput to co-operate with him in suppressing the rebellion. A Constantinople letter of the 17th ult. announces that, after the interviews which Sir Stratford Canning had had with the Regis Effendi, on the 10th and 15th, the Porte had become more docile, and evinced a desire to adjust the Syrian question agreeably to the wishes of the Five Powers. It had even submitted to the ambassadors a plan for the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in Lebanon, which was nearly in accordance with the suggestions which they had made in a late note addressed to the Divan. The Sultan consented to the appointment of the Emir Emin, the son of the Emir Bechir, as governor of the Maronites. His authority was to extend over the province of Kesrouan and other districts inhabited by the Christians. The Druses and Mutualis were to be governed by an Ottoman chief, independent of the Emir.

## DOMESTIC.

## METROPOLITAN.

On Thursday, a numerous and influential meeting of the principals of some of the most eminent wholesale houses in the grocery, oil, wine, and spirit trades, was held at the London tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of improving the bill for the amendment of the bankrupt law, which had been introduced to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and has since become the law of the land. A report was read and adopted to the following effect:—"That for the purpose of affording facilities to the creditors of bankrupts, suggestions for altering and introducing new clauses, had been made at interviews with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Sir J. Graham, and Messrs Lyall, Masterman, and Hawes, with whose assistance, and that of the Solicitor-general and Mr Commissioner Holroyd, the bill had been carried with several of the suggested amendments, which had for their object the compulsory opening of a fiat, should the petitioning creditor not proceed; giving authority to the commissioners of bankrupts to direct the prosecution of fraudulent bankrupts, causing a balance sheet to be delivered by the official assignees previous to the payment of dividends, and the full accounts of all estates to be annually laid before parliament. The act was to be construed strictly for 'the benefit of creditors of bankrupts.'" And the committee had further to congratulate the trade on the appointment of local courts and official assignees. It further appeared that the act would come into operation on 11th November



next. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length, and resolutions were passed for appointing a committee to watch and report on all future legislative measures relative to the bankrupt laws.

On Thursday an adjourned meeting of the Irish Waste Land Improvement society was held at the King's Head, Poultry, to receive the report for the past half-year. Mr Maude was called to the chair, but it was then found that there was not present a sufficient number of shareholders to form a meeting, and consequently the regular business could not be proceeded with. The shareholders discussed the propriety of enforcing the instalments due upon 180 shares, upon which no payment had been made, and were of opinion that legal measures should be adopted to enforce their payment. It was stated that in many instances the shareholders had assigned their shares to paupers, and thus got rid of them.

Notices were circulated that a public meeting would take place on Clerkenwell green, at twelve o'clock on Thursday, to take into consideration "the abominable and corrupt system of class legislation." The weather was so unfavourable for an out-door meeting that few came, and notices were issued that the meeting would be adjourned till Monday, at the same hour.

In addition to several head of cattle brought on Friday into Smithfield market from Hamburg and Holland, and other adjacent countries, were 22 oxen brought from Spain, for sale by Mr Giblett, salesman, being the first introduced into an English market from that country. They were of a large size and of excellent quality, and excited great attention.

On Thursday evening the committee of paving for the parish of St Mary-le-Strand decided to pave with wood that part of the Strand from Somerset house, on the south side of the church, to the boundary of the parish next St Clement Danes.

We understand the new light at Charing cross, alluded to in our last, is not the "Bude light," the invention of Mr Gurney. It is called the "Boccus light," after the inventor's name.

London bridge, which has been undergoing a thorough re-paving since the 15th of last month, was opened on Monday. The new pavement is laid down in granite stone, with a strong layer underneath, so as to withstand the wet and the great daily traffic. The carriage way has been raised a few inches, so that the bridge is now a straight line.

A very violent storm passed over the metropolis on Wednesday evening last, and has done considerable damage throughout its course across the country. It commenced in London about half-past seven, and for about two hours the lightning was nearly continuous, and so vivid that objects at a distance were as distinctly seen as at noon-day. About the time the storm was at its height, the electric fluid struck the mansion of Richard Stafford, Esq., at Plaistow, near the East India docks. It came in contact with one of the lofty chimneys, and descended into the kitchen, where two of the servants, housemaid and coachman, were eating their supper. They were both leveled to the ground in a state of insensibility, and seriously injured, more particularly the housemaid, whose recovery is thought impossible. The chimney was completely shattered. The house of Mrs Coburn, No. 8, Beaumont row, Mile-end, was struck, and the whole of the back part of the premises demolished. The family had a narrow escape of their lives. The whole of them were in the front part of the premises, and were about going to their supper in the back parlour, when a tremendous explosion took place, the back of the premises falling at the time. Fortunately none of them were in the least injured. A poor woman, named Grove, met with a serious accident at Blackwall; being stunned by the lightning, she fell into the river. Considerable injury has been inflicted on several persons by the lightning, particularly the police on the Essex roads. The wind and rain have also occasioned serious destruction of property amongst the ships and wharfs on the river side. In the vicinity of Egham, Staines, and Chertsey, the hailstones, which fell in immense quantities, and of an extraordinary size, have done considerable damage to the windows, and especially to the conservatories and hothouses. At Amersham and Gerard's Cross the lightning is described to have been most appalling. Near the former place a man in a cart was struck by the electric fluid and rendered insensible for several hours. His horse was killed, and the wheels of his cart shattered to pieces. Several of the large trees in the Great park have been much damaged, and the limbs and branches were scattered in all directions. At Brighton one of the police, named John Cooke, B 4, was struck by the electric fluid, when ascending the steps of the Town hall. Several of his companions ran to his assistance, and carried him into the Hall, and fetched Mr Cordy Burrows, the surgeon to the force, under whose care he came round; but he is still delirious, and lies in a most pitiable state, totally blind. Several other persons received slight shocks from the electric fluid.

On Thursday morning a most determined act of suicide was committed at the Saracen's Head, Snow hill, by a man named Morley, a traveler, who was found by the waiter suspended by a rope round his neck from the bed post. Medical aid was instantly procured, but life was quite extinct.

**ALARMING FIRE.**—On Wednesday evening about half-past seven o'clock a fire broke out on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs Bycroft, Sydney's alley, Leicester square. One of the assistants was engaged lighting the gas in the window, when a quantity of Brussels lace was drifted by a current of wind against the light, and set on fire, and in a very short time the whole of the stock in the windows was enveloped in flames. By dint of great exertion the fire was soon extinguished, but not before property to the amount of at least 1,000*l.* was destroyed. The property was insured. A gentleman named Coy, we regret to state, received several severe burns while endeavouring to extinguish the fire.

**PRESENTMENT OF EVIL.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr Higgs, at St George's hospital, on the body of John Harrold, aged 40, who was a bricklayer. The deceased, in getting through a window, while engaged in some repairs to a house in Vauxhall road, slipped and fell from a height of 50 feet. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to St George's hospital. During the whole of the preceding

week deceased had told one of the witnesses and several other persons that he felt a very unaccountable presentiment of some dreadful accident being about to happen to him, which would cause his death. Though an old workman, he had exhibited most remarkable symptoms of timidity while at work during the last few days. Verdict, "Accidental death."

#### PROVINCIAL.

**STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.**—More of the weavers resumed work at Manchester on Monday morning; in one instance at an advance of wages. The town was quiet, and no further apprehensions for the public peace were entertained. During the past week, the number that have returned to their employment has been more than balanced by fresh strikes, and great numbers of those who are now at work have given notice that they will leave it unless their wages are advanced. At Salford sessions the trial of the rioters has been proceeding. On Tuesday, upwards of 85 prisoners were found guilty on different counts, 19 of whom were recommended to mercy as having been misled. The punishment awarded to these offenders varied from a fortnight's to two years' imprisonment—those who had taken the most active part in the riotous proceedings, and appeared to be the ringleaders of the mob, being condemned to the longest confinement. Most of the prisoners are young men. At Staleybridge, where the strike first commenced, the bulk of the hands have gone in. All the mills in Bury, with the exception of two, are at work. At Bolton, all the mills are at full work, although the operatives in all or most of them have given notice to leave work, unless their terms are complied with by the masters. Of these notices some expired on Saturday, and others, which were given a week later, will expire next Saturday.

At Stockton, things remain in the same lamentable state. Nearly the whole of our mills were opened on Monday morning, but with a slender prospect of being worked. Several interviews have taken place between certain masters and their overlookers, and meetings have consequently been held amongst the hands; but the result is that they will not return to their labour without an advance. Great differences appear to prevail among the master manufacturers.

The salt workers of Norwich have expressed great dissatisfaction because they are not allowed to draw the salt barges down the river, in place of the horses, which have only been recently employed for that purpose! It is understood that a special commission will be issued for Cheshire, for the trial of prisoners committed for offences connected with the turn-out, to be held in October. The number for trial is at present below 100. There will also be a special commission for the county palatine of Lancaster; but as that principality has a separate jurisdiction, it will be issued by the chancellor of the duchy, with the consent of the crown. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Wakefield have lately met, and drawn up a list of prices, which they presented to the masters in the course of the past week. The masters refuse to give the advance of wages which the workmen ask, and accordingly they resolved to strike work on Monday last.

In Staffordshire the anticipations of a speedy adjustment of the dispute between the miners and their employers have not yet been realised; and there appears to be but slight probability of an immediate and general resumption of work. On Monday a meeting of the county magistrates was held, to take measures for keeping down any further attempts at riot or extended strikes, when the following ominous resolutions were carried:—

"One or more stations to be fixed upon in each hundred by the magistrates of such hundred, at which the meetings of the magistrates are to be held; and such special constables shall be there quartered as the magistrates may deem requisite."

"That communications be kept up betwixt the several stations of such occurrences and information as may be deemed advisable, communicated to such persons as the magistrates may appoint."

"That horses be engaged at each station, under the sanction and at the direction of the magistrates of that station, for expresses or extra patrolling when required."

"That horse-patrols (if practicable to be sworn in as special constables) be established, without pay, for patrolling, according to circumstances, the high roads between the stations. The patrolling to be at the discretion and under the direction of the magistrates of the hundred."

"That the horse-patrols do regularly report the result of their patrols to such persons as the magistrates shall appoint at their respective stations."

A resolution was also proposed by Lord Talbot, to the effect that the magistrates were determined to adopt all possible means to protect life and property; that they earnestly appealed to the masters in the mining and manufacturing districts to remove all just grounds of complaint on the part of the men; and that the magistrates further pledged themselves to be at all times ready to investigate and punish all cases of oppression or illegal conduct which could be maintained against employers. It was thought, however, that the resolution would be construed as an encouragement to the men, and it was withdrawn. On Wednesday a meeting was held on the subject, presided over by Lord Dartmouth, but very few of the masters attended. Some few made satisfactory arrangements, but the masters evinced but little desire to satisfy the men, or meet them at all to discuss their grievances.

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Journal* declares, on good authority, that a great number of the police force in Birmingham are attired in private clothes, practising the system of espionage in every street, and alley, and public house, of the borough. He also states that a tory manufacturer in the town has four of the men in his employ, who are receiving their regular weekly wages for fulfilling the duty of spies and informers. These are sent prowling about to different public houses, with strict injunctions that they make inquiries as to the names and descriptions of poor men who may be obliged, by their bitter sufferings, to make known to their fellow men the grievances which they endure, incurring thereby the odium of police soldiers, and ultra tory magistrates, and renegade home secretaries.

**KENDAL.**—Amid the confusion and rioting of the north, Kendal has kept perfectly quiet, there not having been any "turn-outs" for wages, the charter, or anything else. Yet, strange to say, the borough magistracy not only compelled about 200 persons to be sworn in special constables, but actually sent for a detachment of military; and such were the representations made in the request for soldiers, that they were dispatched from Halifax by a special train, and forwarded from Lancaster at midnight in omnibuses. On their arrival, the peaceable inhabitants were sorely puzzled to know why they had come, and who had sent for them. It turns out that three whig magistrates and one tory were concerned in this insulting business. The feelings of



a majority of the townsfolk were roused to an extreme at this most unjustifiable and useless parade of power, and a memorial to the home secretary was prepared and most respectably signed, requesting that he would institute an official inquiry into the conduct of "the great unpaid." Independently of this, a reproof has been sent down to the four "dafties," for their conduct, from Sir James Graham, and sadly does it gall these officious personages, who probably had an idea that by thus stretching their prerogative, they would the more surely gain the esteem of "the lock of the north." Little as he has done to gain the esteem of the country, it seems he is not prepared to act in so tyrannical and foolish a manner as some of his magistracy. It seems not unlikely that these whigs are prepared to play the game of "follow my leader," and go back with Lord John Russell to the tory ranks. The two great factions have a oneness of origin, and they cannot therefore but have a sympathy of feeling. The yeomanry (so called) cavalry, are laughably indignant at this slight upon their military prowess, some of them have sent in their foolish trappings, and are determined to defend their country no longer! In the midst of all, principles founded in equity make their way; and we trust that by all these means, bad as they are, the time when a full, fair, and free representation of the people will come may be hastened. It is our country's only hope.—*From a Correspondent.*

**INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC MEETINGS.**—On Thursday last, according to arrangement, a deputation consisting of about sixty electors of Derby, among whom were nine members of the council, waited upon the Mayor and magistrates of the town to present the address, signed by 600 of the electoral body, on the subject of the suppression of Mr Vincent's lecture in the theatre. The Rev. Noah Jones, as chairman of the deputation, presented the protest, and prefaced it with some observations on its contents, and the events which gave rise to it. Mr Haden, one of the magistrates, contradicted the charges made therein; said the address was a complication of falsehoods; and denied that there was an intention to prevent free discussion. Mr Jones replied, that if the parties accused were prepared to say that they did not intend to put a stop to the meeting, he should be perfectly satisfied. The magistrates then retired for a short time, and on their return it was thought better to read the address, paragraph by paragraph. This gave rise to a good deal of contradictory discussion, and captious criticism of its sentiments. The interview terminated by the accused magistrates distinctly denying any intention of interfering with the liberty of the subject, though they could not but admit the main fact of the address was true. The whole of the magistrates assured the deputation that they never would interfere to stifle the voice of public opinion, or throw any impediment in the way of peaceful meetings held for constitutional purposes. With these assurances Mr Jones, on behalf of the deputation, expressed himself perfectly satisfied. The deputation then retired. This is a short, dignified, and effectual plan of putting a stop to the arbitrary encroachments of authority; and if the example is generally followed, the people may yet preserve their right to free discussion.

**BARRACKS FOR BRADFORD.**—During the last week we have made inquiries into the truth of some rumours which have been afloat, with respect to the building of barracks for this town. We find that negotiations are going on for land upon the moor, and that the only thing now to be settled is a question respecting the ground—some being leasehold and some freehold. Seven acres and a half, it is said, are to be inclosed, and accommodation provided for four troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry; though it is probable that the latter will only be used as a depot, and not as head quarters. The late disturbances have caused the arrangements to be pushed on.—*Bradford Observer.*

**NEW BARRACKS.**—The ordnance department has issued bills, stating that the Board is ready to receive tenders for the building of barracks in Ashton and Bury. They will be on a very extensive scale. Those who have seen the specifications assert that the outlay at each place will be £5000 or upwards.

In commenting upon the late festival at Nottingham, in honour of the return of Mr Walter for that borough, the *Nottingham Mercury* makes the following observations:—

"Mr Walter further states, 'We have won our victory fairly; we had recourse to no illegal practices.' This remains to be seen. Had the triumph been honourably and legally achieved, we are quite sure there would be no disposition on the part of the liberals to prevent Mr Walter remaining in undisturbed possession of the fruit of his victory; but the contrary is proved by the mass of evidence already in possession of the committee for conducting the petition, which leaves not a shadow of doubt as to the result. We do not say that Mr Walter was cognisant of the means employed by his friends to 'win the victory'; we do not say Mr Walter directly or indirectly authorised his supporters to resort to any illegal practices; but that somebody bribed, extensively and systematically, does not admit of any question; and if Mr Walter is being kept in the dark upon the matter, as we have some reason to believe he is, the sooner his friends make him acquainted with the real extent to which illegal practices were resorted to, by handing him the bill of expenses, the better it will assuredly be. Should Mr Walter be allowed to remain ignorant of the 'ingenious devices' of his supporters, and defend a seat not worth a rush, the labours of the committee will be somewhat relieved by the novelty of the cases. Pots of dripping realised astounding sums; the feathered tribe, particularly canaries, appear to have been in great request; penny loaves, when pulled in pieces, yielded up their golden contents; and even in a dose of Epsom salts—sent by a considerate druggist to mitigate, as he doubtless alleged, the gripe of poverty—were inserted the indissoluble representatives of Majesty. Surely, had Mr Walter known of these 'ingenious devices,' he would not have stated, 'We won our victory fairly.'"

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—Some curiosity has been excited in Winchester during the past week, by an announcement from the public crier, that American pork was selling at 4½d. per pound. We have seen some of the meat selling at that price at Mr Parmiter's shop, and from its appearance should pronounce it good and wholesome food. In colour it is, of course, darker than the young pork salted here, but it is thin in the rind, fat, and smells very sweet. If the tariff will produce plenty of such meat at such a price, it will be indeed a much greater benefit than we anticipated, and prove, what the farmers assert, that Peel is the greatest enemy the farmers ever had.—*Hampshire Independent.*

**STATE OF TRADE.**—At Manchester the aspect of trade is very discouraging, everything is dull, and no present prospect of improvement. A slight decline has taken place. At Leeds there has been an improved demand. The Rochdale and Halifax markets have been stationary, and at Bradford scarcely an average business was done.

A grand soiree was held at Leeds last week, in celebration of the union of the Leeds Mechanics' and Literary institutions. About 600

persons were present, including a most brilliant assemblage of distinguished literary and scientific individuals. Among the guests were Earl Fitzwilliam, the Hon. and Rev. Vernon Harcourt, Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., Professor Liebig, the distinguished chemist of Giessen, Professor Buckland, Professor Playfair, G. Stephenson, Esq., the celebrated engineer, Dr Daubeny, and others. The greatest harmony and hilarity prevailed, and many effective speeches, on the education of the people, were delivered on the occasion. It is very gratifying to find individuals who have reached the summit of their professions, coming spontaneously forward to demonstrate the value of knowledge and education.

On Tuesday last a festival took place among the work-people of Messrs Marshall, of Leeds, on the occasion of their opening a very large and spacious school at Holbeck, for the instruction of the children of the operatives. The building is very spacious, as may be imagined from its being capable of accommodating 900 children, who were assembled on the occasion. In addition to the usual hospitalities, donations to a considerable amount were given to the poor, consisting of tickets for provisions, blankets, and wearing apparel, by Mr Marshall. In the evening, the work-people, to the number of about 760, assembled in one of the school rooms, to enjoy a musical entertainment, which had been provided for them. There were about 60 performers, who executed selections from Handel's *Messiah*, and various glees and madrigals. Mr James Marshall then delivered an address to the work-people, which was throughout distinguished by good feeling; and at the conclusion he intimated his intention of providing similar entertainments every month, or oftener if convenient. It is not easy to calculate how much reciprocal good feeling betwixt employers and employed may be promoted by proceedings of this kind, which indicate on the part of the former a kindly disposition towards the latter.

**PRESTON GUILD.**—This grand jubilee, held every twenty years, took place last week. It consists of a series of festivities and processions. The throng of visitors into the town from all parts was immense. The proprietors of all the mills and manufactories in the town and its vicinity having also agreed to give their hands a holiday, and pay them their wages, added greatly to the holiday people of the town. On the lowest estimate 80,000 persons were congregated in the town. The grand ceremony was the procession of the ladies from the Guild-hall to the parish church. There were no devotional services, but the oratorio of the "Messiah" was given with very excellent effect by a most efficient orchestra and chorus. The church was crowded to excess, and upwards of 3,000 persons were present. The processions were never excelled on any previous occasion. At the head of the procession, which accompanied the ladies to the church, was the ancient order of Foresters, who were preceded by a cart, in which was a fine buck, presented by the Earl of Derby for the occasion. Robin Hood, Little John, and their merrie men were seen in fancied reality. The entertainments were kept up with great spirit for three days.

A very serious accident occurred to Professor Kane, on Saturday week, while delivering a lecture on combustion at the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool. To illustrate his views he was generating oliphant gas; when, in attempting to re-adjust the retort, he severely scalded his hand, and in his confusion inhaled a quantity of the noxious gas. The effect was immediately visible in his countenance, and he began to sink to the ground as though in a fainting fit. A medical man was immediately procured, who stated that no danger was to be apprehended.

The Rev. S. R. Carver, incumbent of Stannington, was thrown out of his carriage on Monday, near that place, and killed on the spot. Mrs Carver, a lady of fortune, to whom the deceased was only united in December last, was also thrown out, and so severely hurt that she expired on Friday afternoon. The unfortunate couple had just set out for a drive in their one-horse chaise from Stannington to Sheffield, when the horse started off at full gallop towards Malin bridge, a very dangerous construction, narrow and crooked, almost in the form of the letter S, and with large projecting copings. One of these stones caught the wheel, throwing the carriage over upon the deceased. The bridge has previously been the scene of two fatal accidents, and will probably now be taken down and rebuilt.—*Liverpool Times.*

Never condemn your neighbour unheard, however many the accusations which may be preferred against him; every story has two ways of being told, and justice requires that you should hear the defence as well as the accusation; and remember that the malignity of enemies may place you in a similar predicament.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 14.

The Preston sessions, for the trial of the principal rioters in the late disturbances at Blackburn and the neighbourhood, were held on Monday; T. B. Addison, Esq., the recorder, officiated as chairman, and on the bench were Colonel Austen, T. M. Lowndes, Esq., W. Birley, Esq., and several other county magistrates. About forty prisoners were tried, all of whom were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from twelve months to one month.

Several of the members of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met yesterday, when a conversation took place as to getting up public meetings in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in connexion with the forthcoming banquet and *soirée*, for the purpose of promoting to a greater extent an enlightened public opinion in favour of the complete suffrage principle. Several plans for promoting greater energy and combined action were suggested, and amongst others it was considered very important to work the municipal elections in furtherance of the object. It was also arranged that measures should be taken for promoting a penny subscription in all parts of the kingdom towards defraying the legal expenses which will be necessarily incurred in prosecuting the petition against the return of Mr Walter for Nottingham, and thereby vindicating the great principle of purity of election, against bribery, intimidation, and corruption.

**CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.**

The supply both of English and foreign grain is very small. The market is dull and little doing, but no alteration from Monday's prices.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Protestant." We have no further room for a merely local matter.  
 "James Warrs" declined, as being somewhat too personal for our columns.  
 "An Inquirer" must be joking.  
 "An Old Sunday School Teacher." We really cannot open our columns to the rejected contributions to other papers.  
 A letter from Dunfermline came too late for notice this week.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1842.

## SUMMARY.

THE royal progress in Scotland continues to occupy, we had almost said exclusively, the columns of the daily press. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham are enjoying themselves in the Highlands, and accordingly the country is remarkably quiet. The Home Secretary's energy seems to have produced most unfortunate results, and when he has been most active, the peace of England has been most seriously threatened. We do not grudge him, therefore, his field sports—we would rather see him shooting pheasants than operatives, and bagging game than gagging public opinion. We would fain make a present of him wholly to Scotland, and give him leave of absence until he pays the debt of nature. Yet must we not withhold from Sir James Graham, the credit of having brought out into the light of day the worst features of a bad system. He has done, perhaps, more in three months to convert the middle classes to complete suffrage, than any other man in the three kingdoms.

Some of the expenses necessary for the maintenance of oligarchical government are now beginning to show themselves. The magistrates of North Staffordshire have resolved upon the formation of a permanent body of horse patrol; and we have no doubt that "the great unpaid" in other parts of the country will be delighted to imitate the example of their brethren. Negotiations are already on foot, and ordnance bills issued, for the building of extensive barracks in Ashton, Bury, and Bradford. All this is indicative of the direction in which public affairs are running. To the eye of the traveler, this once flourishing country will soon present an alternation of barracks and union workhouses, and society will be divided into two great classes—soldiers and paupers. Cold steel, however, is but an indifferent remedy for popular discontent, and men in want of food and employment will not be likely to be tranquilised by gunpowder and lead.

The Derby magistrates, it appears, after all, were very far from intending the suppression of public opinion, when they prevented Mr Vincent from lecturing on complete suffrage. No men could deprecate more sincerely than they, any arbitrary interference with the right of discussion. Their sorrow had always been excited, and their hearts cut to the quick, whenever and wherever they had observed proceedings calculated to undermine the liberty of the subject. True, they have not thus openly expressed themselves. They had given vent to their feelings in no noisy demonstrations. They said the less because they felt the more.

"They never told their griefs,  
 But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,  
 Prey on their damask cheeks."

Not in any unkind spirit towards the friends of complete suffrage, but in the yearnings of their benevolent hearts for the lessor of the theatre, did they venture to interpose their authority. The quorum, obliged, in the ordinary routine of duty, to master the natural risings of compassion, and bid benevolence give place to justice, sought a favourable opportunity for indulging the tenderness of their hearts. They looked all around Derby for an object upon whom their compassion might condescendingly settle; and that compassion, like a dove from the skies, after many gyrations and much fluttering, pitched at last upon the lessor of the theatre. It saw what nothing else could discern—but kindness has a keen eye—that this poor man might possibly subject himself to a penalty of a hundred pounds, and it whispered in his ear a caution to detach himself at once from his pending engagements. Happy men! who can preserve, in the midst of occupations which call out the sterner faculties of humanity, so large a supply of the milk of human kindness; and who, in the midst of justice, do not forget mercy! Happy men! We trust their names will be handed down to a grateful posterity, as a memorable example of the possibility, even in this wicked world, of vindicating the majesty of the law with the one hand, whilst dispensing the rich charities of life with the other.

Our columns of this week contain an account of the proceedings of the extraordinary Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, held at Birmingham on Monday last. It will be seen that a National Conference is proposed to be held on the 27th of December next to consolidate union between all ranks of reformers, and to agree upon a bill, embodying the principles of the Union, to be laid before parliament during the next session. This is a most important move, and in our opinion a most judicious one. We have little doubt that it will be responded to with good feeling and zeal from all parts of the country. We have no space for comment this week, and we must refer our readers to the ample details which we have given in another place. It may suffice to observe,

that the cause of complete suffrage is now assuming an aspect of importance and strength, such as its warmest supporters could not have anticipated within so short a time. It contains within it the promise of ultimate success. It displays in its very infancy a vigour and hardihood of constitution, which when matured will be found too strong for worn-out aristocracy to grapple with. Its growth is rapid—and our own columns, at least while we retain our present size, will soon be too narrow to allow of even a condensed record of weekly proceedings.

## THE WORK TO BE DONE.

IN our last number we cautioned the friends of complete suffrage against the adoption of any plans for the accomplishment of their object, calculated to do violence to the feelings, or to awaken the apprehensions, of the constituent section of the community. The decisive battle with aristocracy must eventually be fought, as we said, in the poll-booths at a general election, and the only weapons which can be wielded with effect are *votes*. Such being the case, it is sufficiently obvious, that the true policy of the Union is to bring its whole weight to bear upon the electoral bodies. We propose to show that the work to be done is feasible—that the road to ultimate, and we may add speedy, success is not, in the nature of things, impracticable—that we have entered upon no Quixotic enterprise—but that prudence, energy, perseverance, and skilful organisation, may avail to win for us a lasting triumph.

We assume, then, as we believe we are warranted in doing, that in order to carry complete suffrage in the house of Commons, there needs only that two hundred and fifty representatives, pledged to the principles of the "Union," be sent from the cities and boroughs of England and Wales. This would produce a *tie* in the English and Welsh representation, which comprises a total of five hundred members of parliament. The question would then be left to be decided by the votes of Ireland and of Scotland, and in their hands it might be safely left, without the smallest fear of the result. If we can but neutralise the power of the aristocracy in England, the victory, without doubt, will be ours.

Is this, then, a hopeless task? In our hearts we believe that it is not. To the electors of the towns and cities of England belongs the power, whenever they can be persuaded to use it, to curb the insolence of the now dominant faction, to break the yoke from off the necks of the people, and to put an end, *at once*, legally, and peacefully, to all the contention which harasses and destroys the peace of the country. The cities and boroughs of England and Wales return in the aggregate 337 members. Out of this class, exclusively, we look for the requisite 250 votes. The counties are now under the hoof of the aristocracy, who can and will do with them as they list. The once proud freeholders of England are practically disfranchised by the Reform bill. The fifty-pound tenants at will have swamped them, and they are now powerless. We would not calculate upon finding a single vote in this direction. Our sole chance of success lies in the towns.

We have before us a list of one hundred and fifty cities and boroughs, selected from the whole number, as being in some measure open to popular influence. Their representatives exceed two hundred and fifty. We find, upon consulting the most recent returns presented to the House of Commons, that these hundred and fifty boroughs contain a total constituency of three hundred thousand electors. Our list comprises thirteen places, sending twenty-eight members, as the representatives of 140,000 electors; and a hundred and thirty-seven places, sending two hundred and twenty-two members, as the representatives of not more than 160,000 electors. The former consist of the city of London, and the metropolitan boroughs, and the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, and Leeds. We think that the decision of these constituencies upon any great question which is to be carried solely by the pressure of a popular movement can hardly be doubted. Under an effective system of organisation, most of these seats may be secured for the people; and the only practical question remaining to be considered is, whether it be possible to arouse the other hundred and thirty-seven places, with only 160,000 electors divided amongst them all, to an assertion of their own freedom and that of their fellow-countrymen. A trifle above eighty thousand votes would give us a majority, and upon the will of no larger a number than eighty thousand electors is suspended the future destiny of Great Britain.

We may now get a somewhat clearer and more definite idea of the work to be done. Besides carrying by the force of popular opinion, in thirteen large constituencies peculiarly open to its influence, the election of parliamentary representatives, we have to gain the consent to complete suffrage of eighty thousand electors, resident in other boroughs of England and Wales. The names of these men are all known; their respective places of abode are registered; we can get immediate access to them; we can ply them at once with argument, with earnest entreaty, with manly expostulation, with every species of appeal calculated to move a human will. To win over to the side of their suffering and oppressed fellow-countrymen, in serious times, too, like the present, eighty thousand borough electors, we cannot yet think to be a hopeless task. At all events this is the work to be done, and done immediately. In our next we propose to give a copy of the list of boroughs to which we have already adverted, showing how many voters in each place constitute a majority, and how this number, therefore, can secure, as the case may be, one or two votes for complete suffrage.

We have only one more remark to make. The *youth* of the present parliament, and its possible duration for five years longer, ought to be no bar to immediate efforts. The electors in each con-



stituency, having ascertained it to be the wish of the majority, may immediately sign a request to their present members, to vote for complete suffrage or to resign their seats. Of course, in the majority of cases, this would be refused. One other alternative then remains to them—they can petition the Crown to dissolve the parliament. Imagine, now, the organisation to be complete; and imagine the eighty thousand men whom we have shown to have the power, to have also the patriotism and virtue to act as we say they should be called upon to do, and we have yet to be told the name of the minister who would advise the Crown to continue the present parliament. Thus the agitation—and this is one of its great advantages—may be made immediate in its effects. It will be distributed simultaneously over the whole country. It will be heard of by parties who are deaf to everything but whispers of insecurity in regard to their seats in parliament; nor have we the smallest doubt that it will prove almost miraculously efficacious, in producing sudden conversions to the cause it is intended to promote.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

WE are pleased to observe that the extraordinary Council of the Complete Suffrage Union, which met at Birmingham on the 12th inst., has strongly recommended to our various municipal constituencies the election of men to the borough councils pledged to the principles of complete suffrage. We are quite aware that parties interested in retarding the present movement will object to this arrangement, and with some plausibility will plead in bar of adopting this mode of warfare, that municipal institutions were never designed to accomplish political objects. To this objection it may be necessary to furnish some reply, for the hook is so artfully baited, as to present a dangerous lure to the timid and the ease-loving portion of the middle classes.

We may observe, then, that the objection comes too late—that these institutions are turned to political account—that with this view both factions have incessantly laboured for the acquisition of municipal power—and that each in its turn has rendered it subservient to the attainment of important political objects. It is only when the promotion of the popular cause is involved, that the exclusively civic character of these bodies is discovered; and experience, equally with common sense, leads us to the conclusion, that when those who have profited largely from the use of a particular weapon, kindly advise others to keep it in its sheath, they are most probably actuated by a reasonable fear that its force, turned against themselves, would be found fatal in its effects.

All political writers and all great statesmen have agreed that free municipal institutions are the cradle of civil and religious liberty; and of this theory, history has furnished many vivid illustrations. Who does not know that, in its better days, the city of London, by its petitions to parliament, and by its addresses to the Crown, many a time and oft, roused the whole country to a sense of its danger and its duty? Who can be blind to the fact that municipal power, if not used on behalf of the people, will be wielded against them? "Normal schools of agitation" these bodies ever have been, and ever will be; and the only question which we have to decide is, whether the doctrines they promulgate shall be those of despotism or of freedom.

Thus much in general. It is, perhaps, more important to observe that in the present crisis of our national affairs peculiar circumstances exist, which authoritatively demand the interposition of municipal electors. Let it be borne in mind, that the chief magistrates of boroughs are now the only elective magistrates. Recent attempts to suppress public meetings, show the importance of having, at least, one friend to freedom in every borough connected with the executive government—one man in office who may act as a check upon the vagaries and freaks of the Graham-appointed justices. It is impossible to say how far these efforts to prevent the public discussion of our grievances may be pushed, or to foresee what new and stringent powers may, hereafter, be given to the magistracy on the plea of public safety, for stifling the expression of public opinion. It becomes, therefore, the duty of men, friendly to the principles of complete suffrage, to seize hold of every favourable opportunity, which the law affords them, for peaceful agitation. Such an opportunity, and a most effective one it is, the canvass for municipal officers holds out. Attention will thus be attracted to a subject, which too many are disposed lightly to dismiss; and as it begins to mix itself up with, and to interpenetrate the institutions of the country, it will present an aspect of importance and respectability, which, in the eyes of merely superficial observers, it may now seem to want.

We call upon our friends, therefore, throughout the country, to be up and stirring. We trust they will heartily respond to the appeal of the Birmingham council. Let them set about their arrangements at once. Let them, in every ward of every borough town, nominate and support complete suffrage candidates—and let the pledge which they exact from their municipal representatives, include an engagement to vote for a petition to parliament for complete suffrage, and for a mayor professing complete suffrage principles.

#### THE BAKERS BAKED.

THE poor bakers are catching it on all hands. Everybody fancies himself at liberty to snub the man of dough. Editors, whose vocation it is to find fault, and whose special interest it is to find fault in unison with the public—men whom the daily press dignifies with the name of correspondents, and who, in the secure retreat of an anonymous signature, can vent private malice in the shape of public spirit—heads of families, who know that bread is dear, and who have a perfect right to blame somebody because it is not cheap—in short, the discontented of all grades, as well as the authors of

discontent, are ruthlessly pelting the unfortunate baker. In vain does the baker produce proofs from the *Gazette* that his profits cannot be inordinate; in vain does he attempt to toss the charge of extortion into the lap of the miller, or the mealman, or the middleman—nobody believes him; for in this country, as in every other, the weakest goes to the wall. We have satisfied ourselves, however, after due reflection, that bakers have souls as well as their tormentors, and that sometimes the loudest noise is made by those who suffer least. Aristocratic organs—we mean organs in the pay of the aristocracy—would, no doubt, deem it a clever device to set up bakers as conductors, by which the lightning of the people's wrath may be warded off from their patrons, and from the system of government which they choose to uphold. And yet, how the very facts contained in their own columns tell against them. We learn from them that in August and September, 1842, white wheat of the first quality was higher in London than in Paris  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; from the same sources we gather the fact, that the finest wheaten flour is higher by 7 per cent.; but that wheaten bread of the first quality, taking the 4lb. loaf here at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., is higher by 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and that bread of the second quality is higher by 20 per cent. We look back to the relative prices of wheat, flour, and bread, at the same capitals in August and September, 1841, and we find the difference maintain about the same average. Now the *rationale* of all this appears to our minds to be pretty evident. We find it neither in the combinations of mealmen nor of bakers; for where competition is most rife there the difference is most perceptible. But we discover in the facts we have already stated palpable proof that the difference per cent. between an article here and at Paris, rises just in proportion to the labour bestowed upon the raw material up to the time when it is converted into the finished article. Our system of taxation falls upon industry; labour and skill contribute mainly to our enormous revenues. In this country, therefore, they are always costly; and, should we have an entire freedom of trade, these disadvantages under the present system of government would still continue to exist. We respectfully commend this fact to the notice of the Anti-corn-law League; and we beg to urge upon their consideration that their object, even when attained, would leave our poor and labouring population still exposed to the innumerable incidental evils of class legislation.

#### THE DERBY MAGISTRATES.

WE were not at all surprised, however indignant, to hear of the conduct of the Derby magistrates. It is a part of the Graham system. Our present Home Secretary, on his advent to office, took good care to organise for himself a body of thorough-paced unscrupulous tools in every district throughout the country—and he found those tools in such of the squirearchy and hierarchy as he selected for the office of magistrate. The Derby magistrates must have afforded him the highest satisfaction. To suppress, through the instrumentality of the police, a meeting peaceably called, in a peaceable town, for a peaceable purpose, is a *coup de main* which Sir James Graham must applaud and envy. The Manchester magistrates forgot their duty, at least in the opinion of Sir James Graham. They did not let loose the police and military soon enough upon the people. They ought to have gone out to meet them with a terrible array of staves and sabres. But as they did not do all this, Sir James Graham has determined to inquire into the why and wherefore; and most probably they will be severely censured, if not struck out of the quorum. How dissimilar has been the conduct of the Derby magistrates! No mob threatened their town, but Henry Vincent threatened their party and every other party opposed to the welfare of the people. It is true that the weapons of his warfare were not carnal—they were perfectly legal—there is no act of parliament against wearing or using them—they were nothing more than the weapons of eloquence and truth. But the Derby magistrates felt they were all the more dangerous for this very reason, and saw, or thought they saw (for theirs was the view of the short-sighted), what an advantage it would be to their master and his party if they could silence Henry Vincent; and they set about their dirty work in a manner creditable to the character of magistrates and Tories. They first threatened the proprietor of the theatre with an imaginary penalty if he allowed Mr Vincent to lecture; that is, they told a deliberate lie to gain their end. They then ordered the police to visit every tradesman who had exhibited a placard of the proposed meeting, and bully him into a surrender of it. They did not succeed extensively in this, for in Derby there were good men and true who refused to be bullied. Their next trick was to nullify the bill-sticker, and destroy in the night his work of the day. Here they did not succeed, for the press was set in motion at early dawn, and fresh bills everywhere distributed. When the evening came, however, a body of police entered the theatre where the meeting was to be held, and turned out all who were present. Here, we regret to say, they did succeed, although we almost think it would have been possible legally to resist them. But they were triumphant, and in their triumph have gladdened the heart of Sir James Graham, who will, doubtless, confer upon them some special mark of his favour. But what is triumph to Graham and his tools, is defeat to every lover of freedom in the empire. We, therefore, as advocates of freedom, admire the spirited address presented to the magistrates of Derby, protesting against the conduct of their colleagues. But, we trust, the inhabitants of Derby will do something more than address their liberal magistrates. We trust they will ascertain the names of the magistrates, who have thus outraged their feelings, and in a firm, but temperate remonstrance, call upon her Majesty to dismiss them; and, if this call be not responded to, we would venture to advise that a public meeting be summoned in



Derby, and the most decided resolutions passed against these men, denouncing their conduct as unconstitutional and arbitrary, and declaring that they have for ever forfeited the esteem of their fellow-citizens. Some such steps as these are imperative. The people of Derby have been insulted and brow-beaten by half-a-dozen men, holding irresponsible power over them. It behoves, therefore, the people of Derby to vindicate themselves, and the liberties of their country violated in their persons. They can, in the first place, appeal to the head of the executive government for redress against the subordinates of the executive. This appeal not responded to, they have then only to record publicly their opinion of the injustice that has been practised, and to single out the bad agents of a bad government for such punishment as they can morally inflict upon them. This will be a course likely to impress and improve public opinion.

#### WHAT IS SEDITION?

This is a question which every public man will sooner or later have to ask himself, if the present systematic efforts to put down the free expression of opinion continue. Sir Robert Peel's powerful position in the house of Commons has stimulated the magistracy to the most odious exercise of their functions; and they seem to be fully conscious that neither from him nor his colleagues, need they fear the least interruption to their barefaced proceedings. Although all excitement has long since ceased upon the part of the operatives, yet everywhere the police are ordered to put down or take up public speakers. A chartist lecturer has penetrated to the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, and addressing the rustic inhabitants of that spot, has been proved to say, "That it was a great shame the Queen did not maintain her own mother, as you poor foresters are obliged to do." The magistrates have been so horrified by this language, and so convinced of its seditious tendency, that they have compelled the speaker to give bail, himself in £100 and four sureties of £25 each, to answer any indictment that may be preferred against him. And should he be indicted, and such asinine boobies as these magistrates on the jury, he will, without fail, be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. As we have before said, law will not assist him, nor others in a like predicament. Nothing but the strong voice of an enlightened public opinion will impress the magisterial authorities with the prudence of not putting popular patience to too great a trial. It is much to be desired that public opinion were more active upon this subject than it has been. Whenever the people become indifferent to their rights, they stand a very fair chance of losing them.

It is now fully expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will not return to Windsor from the North until two or three days beyond the time originally fixed upon. The 15th instant was the anticipated period for the return of the court to the castle, but her Majesty is expected to prolong her stay in Scotland so as not to reach Windsor until the 19th inst.

We understand that her Majesty intends to return from her excursion to the Highlands on Wednesday next, after which she will again honour the Duke of Buccleuch with a residence of five days. It is understood that her prepossessions, previous to her visit, were not in favour of Scotland; but since her arrival she has expressed herself so highly gratified with the beauty of the country, and with the cordial reception with which she has everywhere been greeted, as to indicate her intention of honouring us with another visit within a couple of years.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The splendid gifts presented to her Majesty by Baboo Dwarganauth Tagore consist of the most magnificent Indian shawl, of a bright turquoise blue, with the richest palms, of an entirely new and original pattern, and a dagger, meant for the Prince of Wales, the handle of which is of rock crystal, mounted in black enamel, incrustated with diamonds of rare water, and the sheath studded with rubies.

The daily press of Thursday last, contained the intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover, said to be brought over by a gentleman who reached London direct from Dusseldorf. He reported that his Majesty attended a review on the Saturday at that place, and appeared in perfect health during the day; but, having taken some ice, or other refreshments, was suddenly seized with illness, and died either on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. He stated further that the fact was matter of common conversation at Cologne. The next evening, however, the *Standard* announced that no credit was to be given to the statement. On Saturday the following appeared:—"DUSSELDORF, SEPT. 6.—A report having been generally spread that his Majesty the King of Hanover died here last night, I hasten to inform you that this is not the fact; but that his Majesty is lying seriously indisposed at Prince Solm's palace in this town. The symptoms, I hear, are dangerous."

The latest accounts state that the King was very ill on Sunday, the 4th instant, but on Monday night was declared by his physicians out of danger, and from that period up to the time of the departure of the dispatch, his Majesty was going on favourably.

The latest rumour is a positive assertion that a junction is contemplated between Peel and Russell, on fair terms of mutual compromise, the avowed object being to settle the country with the help of a strong government, by which alone the measures deemed needful at this crisis could be carried against the interests which will be roused in opposition to them: one of these will be a very low fixed duty on corn, a still further reduction of the tariff, and a considerable inroad on the cruel and noxious sugar monopoly. The rumour is strengthened by the fact of Russell's absence from the house during the latter portion of the session, and his subsequent announcement that he is not prepared to go with the liberal party in demanding further constitutional reforms.—*Correspondent of the Somerset Gazette*.

The Postmaster-general has decided on returning to the old method of paying the guards on mail coaches 10s. 6d. per week, and allowing them to take fees from passengers. The guards on railways are still to be paid salaries, without fees; but such salaries are to be on a reduced scale. The cause of the contemplated alteration in this mode of paying the mail coach guards is, the continued discoveries that they receive fees. Six of them are now suspended for taking fees, but Lord Lowther has resolved not to dismiss them, because he declares

it impossible to prevent persons who are paid only £70 or £80 a-year from taking gratuities from passengers, when, as in most cases it has happened, the gratuities have been voluntarily offered.—*Evening paper*.

We understand that the government have conferred pensions of £80. a-year each on the four daughters of the late Colonel Dennie, of the thirteenth foot, who was killed at Jellalabad, where he commanded the sortie.—*Globe*.

The commissioners of Greenwich hospital have directed that the chapel, as well as the painted hall, shall be open to the public (gratis) on Mondays and Fridays, from ten until six. No persons, however, who are not respectably attired will be admitted.

#### IRELAND.

In consequence of the falling off in the revenue in Ireland, by the number of whisky distilleries that have ceased to work, the excise collections of Fermoy and Tralee have been abolished.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—We are now only in the first week of September, and the harvest has made great progress generally. We think we are justified in saying that the present harvest will be completed three or four weeks earlier than during any season for the past four years, in all of which the ripening of the grain crops had been so much retarded by continued wet. As the crops are gathered in, a more favourable opinion seems to prevail as to the quantity. In regard to quality, all accounts agree that it is excellent.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Not less than 16 children narrowly escaped being poisoned in Boyne street, on Saturday last, by partaking of a sweetmeat coloured with arseniate of copper, used as a green pigment. This deleterious stuff was given to the mother of two of the children by the servants of a gentleman residing in the locality, and had been used as a garniture at a supper party, being composed of flour and sugar, and coloured with the poisonous stuff above-mentioned. It was divided freely amongst their little playfellows, and 16 were more or less affected. Dr Mitchell, of the South-eastern Lying-in hospital, was called in to see the children, and, with judicious treatment, rescued them from untimely death.—*Dublin paper*.

#### SCOTLAND.

The Queen and suite are pursuing their progress in the Highlands. On Tuesday morning, soon after nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, left the palace at Dalkeith, in an open carriage and four. Her Majesty was escorted through Edinburgh by a detachment of the Enniskillen dragoons, under the command of Lord Athol. Three of the royal carriages followed, containing the members of the royal household. The Duke of Buccleuch, and Sir Neil Douglass, rode alongside of the royal carriage. Her Majesty wore a Stuart tartan dress, a dark blue hood cloak, and blue satin bonnet. The royal party proceeded direct to Queensferry, where they arrived shortly before eleven o'clock. Here they were received by a guard of honour, and conducted on board the Queensferry steamer, the Queen Margaret. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Liverpool, and the rest of the royal attendants, following in the rear. The steamer immediately got under weigh, and proceeded along the southern coast, until the royal carriages had been shipped and landed on the opposite shore, when she stood in for North Queensferry pier, and safely landed her Majesty at about twelve o'clock, amidst the demonstrations of a vast concourse of persons who had assembled along the coast. The authorities of North Queensferry received her Majesty on landing, and in the course of a few minutes the royal party entered their carriages, and forthwith proceeded to the palace at Scone, passing through the city of Perth.

On Wednesday the royal party took their departure from the palace of Scone, for Taymouth castle in the Highlands, at eleven o'clock. All the route along the Dunkeld road, was kept clear by many hundreds of officers, appointed by the authorities. Tens of thousands were assembled, eager to have a parting glimpse of the Queen. The royal cortege passed at a rapid pace, but all obtained a distinct view of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who condescendingly acknowledged the rapturous plaudits of the multitude. All along the road to Dunkeld, numerous groups of well-dressed people crowded the heights. In Dunkeld all was bustle and excitement. The royal party arrived at that city about a quarter past one o'clock, where they were received with true Highland enthusiasm. The Athol Highlanders, with their claymores and battle-axes, had a most imposing effect, and, the papers say, that everything must have given her Majesty a most favourable idea of the Highlands.

On Friday her Majesty enjoyed a sail on Loch Tay, and also visited the falls of Achern and other places. There was a ball at the Castle in the evening. She was to leave Taymouth castle on Saturday morning, for Drummond castle, taking the road to Killin.

The following anecdote of Sir R. Peel is related in the Scotch papers. Shortly after the pelting, to which we alluded in our last, an artisan insisted on shaking hands with Sir Robert Peel, as the procession returned from the Castle, down the Canongate. The prime minister cordially indulged the poor man with the wished-for mark of his good opinion, but it appears that when Sandy once obtained the hand of Sir Robert Peel within his own, he had no disposition to part with such a rare and valuable commodity. The premier endeavoured to extricate his hand in vain from the iron grasp of the Scotchman. Sir Robert pulled and twisted, but to no purpose, Sandy remarking quietly, "Noo, Sir Robert, as I hae gotten ye're haun' I hae a word to say to ye aboot ye'er goovernment." The premier stood aghast in horror, for the procession moved on, and he was in danger of being smothered. The countryman kept his grip, however, and did not liberate his friend from this "Peter Grievous grapple" (as such horny grips have been designated in the "Manual of Hand-shaking"), until the dragoons came up, when he said, loud enough to be heard, chuckling to himself, "Gad! I think that should let him ken the difference between a sliding scale and a fixed duty."

We understand that no less than 33,000 persons went and came from Glasgow by the railroad last week, and that the receipts from passengers amounted to £7,000. It has been estimated that the visitors from all parts must have amounted to more than 100,000 per-



sons; and that, estimating the expenses of each person at £1, no less a sum than £100,000 must have been added to the ordinary expenditure in this city.—*Glasgow Post*.

**THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.**—The colliers in the principal districts of Glasgow continue out of employment, and are likely so to remain for a considerable time, if the masters do not accede to their terms. By a resolution come to at their last large meeting, the workmen bind themselves to stand or fall by each other. In Ayrshire the colliers are still unemployed, and are gathering subscriptions. A meeting of upwards of 2,000 of the colliers of Kilmarnock and Lanarkshire took place on Tuesday week, and it is supposed that a strike will be the result. At Dundonald they continue to stand out for an advance of wages. On Thursday a person named Ellis who had been employed in inciting the miners of Burslem to join in the strike for an advance of wages, and was supposed to have recommended acts of violence, was arrested at Glasgow under a feigned name. An officer had been sent direct from London for the purpose of finding him out. Two individuals, Messrs Morrison and Henderson, have been committed at Dunfermline for taking part in the late strike. Both were, however, bailed. Mr Duncan, who was arrested at Dundee, has been also bailed to the amount of £250.

The weavers and other trades of Dunfermline have now resumed labour, but a number of collieries still continue standing, on account of disputes about wages.

As for the trade of Paisley, that of shawls, we are sorry to say that the result of this week's information proves it to be in no better state than that of the other branches. Several of our manufacturers are reducing their hands in place of increasing them, although the numbers on the relief list have now been got down to less than 8,000, a lower number than they have reached previously this year; still, unless a speedy and unexpected change takes place, they will again rise more rapidly than they have fallen, and if relief be not continued liberally, the destitution will be fearful.—*Glasgow Post*.

**A DWARF AT GLASGOW.**—There is a woman about 57 years of age, whose height is 2½ feet! On Thursday last she applied to the police for protection, from the impudent curiosity of the juveniles, which only failed to increase the number of gazers. The crowd increased so much, that it was with the greatest difficulty the police were able to make any progress with their charge. They, however, at length reached the station, and gave her lodging for the night, and she departed on the following morning.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MURDER NEAR SPALDING.**—A poor school mistress, named Mary Spenser, residing at Quadring, was on Friday week found by three of her scholars on entering the school room, dressed only in her night clothes, and a quantity of blood upon the floor. A surgeon being called in, he found a wound from the right ear under the throat to the chest, about nine inches in length, and dividing the carotid artery, and pronounced that she must have bled to death. On examining the house, it appeared that a back window adjoining the bed had been broken open, and that the murderer had made an entrance. A man named William Howett, a labourer, was apprehended on Friday night, on suspicion, under the following singular circumstances:—On the day of the discovery, Mr Loughland, a land surveyor, whilst measuring some land, met a neighbour, and talking about this tragical event, a labourer (the father of Howett) was sitting by, taking some refreshment, and listening to the conversation exclaimed, "I wonder what Bill's been up to; he was out all night, and came home all over blood." A clasp knife was found upon him with blood upon it. He is deaf and dumb, though quite sane, and about 26 years of age.

**MATRIMONIAL DISAPPOINTMENT.**—A young man and woman, inhabitants of Brighton, accompanied by a marriage procession of their friends and relatives, appeared on Tuesday at the altar of the Old church, for the purpose of tying the hymeneal knot. The ceremony had proceeded to the place where the clergyman had to pronounce the declaratory words that the man and woman had become husband and wife, when the minister had a notification made to him, which induced him to ask who was the bridegroom's former wife? The reply was the present bride's sister; whereupon the clergyman announced that such marriage was illegal, and refused to proceed with the ceremonial. All the parties were aware of the relationship, but probably were not aware of the recent alteration in the law, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister illegal.—*Daily Paper*.

**CONNEXION OF CRIME WITH IGNORANCE.**—It is a fact very strikingly illustrative of the evils of ignorance, and of course of the advantages of education, that out of 187 prisoners, who were last week in York castle on charges of riot and violence, only thirty-three can read well, seventy-eight imperfectly, and seventy-six cannot read at all. It is probable that, of those who read imperfectly, none can read so well as ever to open a book for their own pleasure or instruction; and therefore we may say that there are 154 out of 187, who are virtually destitute even of the ordinary elements of knowledge.—*Yorkshireman*.

**EXPERIMENT IN THE DIVING BELL.**—Dr Payerne, who, it will be recollected, excited a great deal of interest at the Polytechnic Institution by his reproduction of air below water, tested the discovery on a grander scale last week at Spithead. On several occasions he, attended by General Pasley, made descents in the diving bell to the depth of twelve fathoms, and afterwards to the bottom, from which pieces of wood were brought up. They remained there for twenty-one minutes, entirely shut out from all communication with the atmospherical air; the doctor, from the action of some chemical agents which were contained in a box, of about a cubic foot in size, having kept up a healthy respirable air, in a larger quantity than was requisite for the support of himself and the general. We should, however, state that the water gains rapidly on the inside of the diving bell; but which Dr Payerne remedied by taking with him some cylinders of highly condensed atmospherical air, which as the diving bell descends is evolved, and in consequence the water, notwithstanding its pressure on the atmosphere in the bell, is entirely kept out of it. Several other parties likewise went down with like success.

**THE LATE FIRE AT HAMBURGH.**—The committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the fire at Ham-

burgh have just published their report, by which it appears that the whole sum which has passed through their hands is 27,567l. 19s. 7d., besides contributions made in different parts of the country, amounting to about 13,000l., exclusive of clothing and other articles; and that the total amount received by the committee at Hamburgh, from all countries, up to the 5th July, is 268,890l. Great as these contributions are, the committee remark, while expressing their gratitude, that but little assistance has as yet been afforded in comparison with the damage done.

**EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.**—A crop of oats situated at Wortley, near this town, and belonging to Mr Isherwood, of that place, was stacked on Wednesday last, the stems of which had attained the extraordinary length of six feet. One stem measured even seven feet six inches, the ear of which bore the almost incredible number of 240 corns!—*Leeds Mercury*.

**POLITICAL STOCKINGS.**—The *Bath Journal* gives the following example of exclusive dealing; the foolish Miss Ballard is a tory:—Miss Ballard is very sorry that she should have begged Mr Hook [a Bath shopkeeper] to call at her house with his stockings; but when she did so, she was not aware that his political principles was so opposed to those of the tradesmen her family employed; she therefore declines employing him.—11, Cavendish place, Bath.

**THE INCOME TAX.**—The blessings of this tax are now beginning to descend on the devoted heads of a too-confiding public. On the very first day that the returns were made in Devizes, the contents of the schedules were known, and were the subject of common conversation.—*Wilts Independent*.

**POSTAGE.**—A uniform rate of postage, equal to twopence English per letter, has been established throughout the Austrian dominions, and is now in operation.

**BOOK-SHELVES.**—To give some idea of the extent of the new portion of the library of the British museum, it has, as a point of useful information, or perhaps also a matter of curiosity, been ascertained that the whole length of the shelves, which hold 260,000 volumes, is 42,240 feet, or 8 miles. The length of the shelves in the library at Munich, containing 500,000 volumes, taking the same proportion, will be 15 miles and 2-6ths. The King's library in Paris, of 650,000 volumes, must, by the same calculation, have not less than 20 miles of shelf.—*John Bull*.

**MUSIC AMONG THE OPERATIVES.**—In the densely peopled manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, music is cultivated among the working classes to an extent unparalleled in any other part of the kingdom. Every town has its choral society, supported by the amateurs of the place and its neighbourhood, where the sacred works of Handel and the more modern masters are performed with precision and effect, by a vocal and instrumental orchestra consisting of mechanics and work-people; and every village church has its occasional holiday oratorio, where a well-chosen and well-performed selection of sacred music is listened to by a decent and attentive audience of the same class as the performers, mingled with their employers and their families. Hence the practice of this music is an ordinary domestic and social recreation among the working classes of these districts; and its influence is of the most salutary kind. The people in their manners and usages retain much of the simplicity of the olden time; the spirit of industrious independence maintains its ground among them, and they preserve much of their religious feelings and domestic affections, in spite of the demoralising effects of a crowded population, fluctuating employment, and pauperism.—*Hogarth's Hist. Music*.

**WASPS.**—It is matter of remark that wasps are much more numerous this season than they have been for many years past; and several persons have been severely stung by them. For some time past swarms of this noxious insect have infested the premises of Mr Brackenbury, of Herne; and on one occasion, a few days since, Mrs Brackenbury, in walking down the garden, was beset by a great number, and so severely stung about the head, and especially one eye, as to occasion great agony, and nearly deprive her of sight. On Friday last a poor woman, who had been engaged in hopping for Mr Collard, in the same parish, had occasion to remove from one ground to another, and in doing so sent her three small children a-head. She soon heard one of them scream, and hastening to its succour, found it covered with wasps, and stung at every accessible part. The other two children she afterwards found in a potato garden, lying on the ground, exhausted with crying from the pain occasioned by a like attack. The insects had entered their nostrils, mouths, and ears; and it was feared that some had also gone down their throats. Their agony was excessive, and fears were at first entertained that none of them would recover. Two, however, have partially recovered, but the third lies in a dangerous state.—*Kentish Observer*.

**BREAD AND MILK FOR CHILDREN.**—Never allow milk to boil, it loses most of its nutritious quality by so doing. Place it in the oven, or warm it in a saucepan—the former is the best. Let it be lukewarm. The bread may be soaked in the basin by a little hot water, with a plate over to steam it previous to pouring the milk in.—*Dr Hodgkin*.

**A CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.**—The congress of Texas has passed a law granting 2,982 acres of good land to every woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that republic, who was such at the time of the declaration of independence.

**CHINESE POLICE.**—So summary is the mode in which the object of the police is effected in Canton, that it is no light matter to be once in their hands. The Chinese emphatically express their sense of this unfortunate condition by the popular phrase, "The meat is on the chopping block." Not unfrequently, in minor cases, a man receives the punishment, and again goes free, the same hour in which he commits the crime. The forms of trial are simple. There is no jury, no pleading. The criminal kneels before the magistrate, who hears the witnesses and passes sentence; he is then remanded to prison, or sent to the place of execution. Seldom is he acquitted. When witnesses are wanting, he is sometimes tortured until he gives evidence against himself. There are four gaols in Canton, which together contain several hundred prisoners. The gaol is commonly called *to-yo*, hell, or literally "earth's prison." All capital offenders suffer without the southern gates, near the river. Hundreds die there annually.



When brought to the fatal spot, they kneel with their faces towards the emperor's court, and bending forward in the attitude of submission and thanksgiving, suddenly expire beneath the bloody sword of the executioner.

**ORIGIN OF THE IRISH ARISTOCRACY.**—(By LORD CHANCELLOR CLARE).—His (Cromwell's) first act was to collect all the native Irish who had survived the general desolation and remained in the country, and to transplant them into the province of Connaught, which had been completely depopulated and laid waste in the progress of the rebellion. They were ordered to retire there by a certain day, and forbidden to repossess the river Shannon on pain of death; and this sentence of deportation was rigidly enforced until the restoration. Their ancient possessions were seized and given up to the conquerors, as were the possessions of every man who had taken part in the rebellion, or followed the fortunes of the king after the murder of Charles the First. And this whole fund was distributed among the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army, in satisfaction of the arrears of their pay, and adventurers who had advanced money to defray the expenses of the war. And thus a new colony of settlers, composed of all the sects which then infested England—Independents, Anabaptists, Seceders, Brownists, Socinians, millenarians, and dissenters of every description, many of them infected with the leaven of democracy—poured into Ireland, and went into possession of the ancient inheritance of its inhabitants; and I speak with great personal respect of the men, when I state that a very considerable portion of the opulence and power of the kingdom of Ireland centres at this day in the descendants of this motley collection of English adventurers.

**ABSENCE OF MIND.**—A singular instance of mental abstraction was Benda, *Kapellmeister* to Frederick the Great. His absence of mind and total unconsciousness of all that was passing around him were such that they might have passed into a proverb. He had stipulated with his wife, that if he happened to be busy at meal time a tray should be taken into his study. The servant once placed half a fowl by the fire ready for him; after some time he rose from his seat to see what had been provided, and on perceiving the half fowl observed to himself, "Well, you have eaten half a fowl, so I think you'll do very well for to-day," and tranquilly resumed his labours; and this is the more remarkable, seeing that Benda was an enormous eater, and in this particular may have vied with Händel, Jomelli, Glück, and Back.—*Mainzer's Musical Athenæum*.

### LITERATURE.

*Notes of a Tour in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, in a Series of Letters to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.* By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D., &c. London: Duncan and Malcolm.

THIS book has attracted an unusual share of attention from the periodical press—daily, weekly, and monthly. This is neither matter of surprise nor regret. It possesses a melancholy interest. It may be considered as a series of sketches of manufacturing decay—homely, but vivid—sketches which serve to move the heart to its inmost depths. Mistaken political economy, hitherto, has never been displayed in an affecting light. Comparisons of exports and imports, statistical details, accurate tabular statements, and long arrays of figures, not of rhetoric, but of arithmetic, may serve well enough to convince—and, indeed, so much as may be necessary to intelligent conviction, will be found in this little volume. But these are only the bones of the subject—the dry and somewhat repulsive skeleton, interesting only to the economical anatomists. Dr Taylor has clothed those bones with living muscles; and instead of taking his readers to custom-house registers, warehouse ledgers, and factory records, has wisely and humanely conducted them to the dwellings of the labourer and the artisan. We learn something of the habits of this class—of their intelligence—of their stern independence of spirit—of their moral virtues—of their failings and their crimes—and, alas! not a little of their present all but hopeless destitution.

We rose from the perusal of this book with a feeling of astonishment that all the restraints of law and order have not long since been snapped asunder by our manufacturing population—and of admiration at that wonderful forbearance which, in the very height of recent commotions, they uniformly displayed. If any one would gain some just idea of the evils of aristocratic legislation, he will do well to read this unpretending volume. He will see it here, not in theory, but in facts—not in argument, but in palpable results—not in inflammatory declamation, but in appalling realities. We examine the structure of a bird of prey—and from his anatomical formation we may judge with accuracy of his general habits, instincts, power. But if we would have a full as well as a clear conception of a vulture or a kite, we must see him when he has struck his quarry, or when with relentless talon he tears the quivering flesh of his yet living victim. And so it is with that system which, for want of a better name, we call government. Would we witness its adaptation to the wants of society—its impartiality—its forwardness to do good—we must see it dealing with our labouring classes. There, in the poor man's cottage—in his haggard countenance and emaciated frame—in his scanty meals, his beggarly accommodations, his toil-worn but still craving children, his sorrow-stricken wife, his broken heart—there we may see what a blessing it is to have a legislative system over which the poor but independent labourer has no control. Dr Taylor takes us there—takes us from house to house—from township to township—and what does he show us? Why, a manly and intelligent, a patient and honest-hearted population, positively mowed down by selfish laws—and with this dreadful picture staring them full in the face, will our middle classes still maintain the exclusive system, on the plea that complete suffrage would render property insecure? What security is there for property now, unless it be the property of landowners? Is not every other kind of property losing value—and is not life itself sacrificed

to an awful extent, by the legislation of the few who rule over the many? But now about the security of property. Dr Taylor shall tell his own tale.

"The Turton mill is built in the bottom of the ravine, just under the owner's residence, from which, however, it is separated by the little stream I have already noticed. It is a plain stone building, but not without some pretensions to architectural beauty. On descending to visit it, my attention was excited at the entrance by a very simple circumstance, which I think not unworthy of record. Fruit-trees, unprotected by fence, railing, or palisade, are trained against the main wall of the building, and in the season, the ripe fruit hangs temptingly within reach of every operative who goes in or out of the mill. There is not an instance of even a cherry having been plucked, though the young piecers and cleaners must pass them five or six times every day, and they are far from being deficient in the natural love for fruit, as I found they are good customers to the itinerant hawkers. Mr Ashworth's garden is on the side of the factory, remote from the house: it is rich in fruits, flowers, and vegetables, but it is absolutely unprotected; a child could scramble through the hedge, and in my schoolboy days I would have thought little of clearing the gate in a leap: the gate, however, is only secured by a latch, and could not therefore exclude an infant. Now this unprotected garden has never suffered the slightest injury or depredation. I know of less tempting gardens secured by high walls, ponderous gates, and a regular apparatus of bolts, locks, and bars, to which man-traps and spring-guns were found necessary as an additional protection."

To condemn the poor has been a prevailing fashion. Doubtless they have their faults—and those faults lie on the surface, open to the observation of all. We are glad to see Dr Taylor setting his face against this now increasing habit—

"The isolation of classes in England has gone far to divide us into nations as distinct as the Normans and the Saxons; in our wisdom we have improved on the proverb, 'One half of the world does not know how the other half lives,' changing it into 'One half of the world does not care how the other half lives.' Ardwick knows less about Ancoats than it does about China, and feels more interested in the condition of New Zealand than of Little Ireland. Now I hold it to be an undeniable truth that a reduction of sympathy is not less severely felt, and is in itself not less injurious to the operative, than a reduction of wages. Away with that material philosophy, which looks upon man as a mere machine, compounded of thews and sinews! He has affections, sympathies, and aspirations, which his superiors have no more right to crush than they have to drive their chariot wheels over his body, or trample his limbs beneath the hoofs of their horses. Every outward sign of contempt or suspicion which they display is an injury and a wrong; it degrades man in his moral being, and such is the mysterious sympathy between mind and matter that it even deteriorates his physical condition."

And again—

"And here let me, once for all, answer an objection which has been not unfrequently started when I have made these and similar statements in conversation. It has been said that I have taken these accounts of the misery of the poor from the mouths of the poor, and I have been asked if I can place implicit reliance on their declarations. My lord, at once and unhesitatingly I reply that I do believe the poor. I will not condescend to appeal, as I well might, to such irrefragable evidence as the haggard form, the sunken eye, the hollow cheek, and the faded lip; I rest my case entirely on the word of the poor man himself; in Lancashire, at least, he does not and he will not lie. He knows nothing of the whining cant of imposture; the statement of his case is open, candid, and manly. At the moment he makes it he feels, and he lets you see that he feels, his perfect equality with you in the eyes of his Creator; his entire tone, aspect, and bearing, give testimony to his veracity—a confirmation strong as proof of holy writ. I do believe the poor man; and he who disbelieves, or affects to disbelieve him, must either be sadly ignorant or something worse. The cry of misery ringing in my ears is real, or else there is no such thing as reality in the universe."

Once more—

"I found that one part of Marsden, however, had suffered comparatively little in the crisis; it was a mining district, and the colliers continued in full employment. Here I heard some fine illustrations of that which had been very often forced upon my attention during these investigations—the unsuspected extent of the charity of the poor to the poor. The widow mentioned in the last paragraph was a conspicuous example of how much could be done with a little. I heard anecdotes of her sending her children to help the unfortunate in their household affairs, of her inviting the children of the distressed to share the meals of her own family, and of her readiness to sit by the bed of sickness and smooth the pillow of death. If I remembered her name, I would record it; and yet I know not whether I should be quite justified in pointing her out, for her's was no exceptional case. Throughout the entire of the district, I found the most distressed dwell invariably on the assistance which they received from their neighbours. 'We must have perished but for the charity of our neighbours,' was a phrase which met me everywhere; and invariably I found, upon inquiry, that their neighbours were very little better off than themselves."

We might fill our columns with similar quotations—quotations which do no less honour to the heart of the writer, than they reflect credit on the character of our working men. If we had entertained doubts respecting the necessity or the safety of a widely extended organic change, this volume, without intending it, would have removed them. We thank Dr Taylor for his most interesting book, and we recommend it to the attentive and immediate perusal of our readers.

*How did England become an Oligarchy?* Addressed to Parliamentary Reformers. To which is added, a short Treatise on the First Principles of Political Government. By JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq. pp. 105. Madden; London, 1842.

THE announcement on the cover entitles this pamphlet, "England an Oligarchy," while the title-page is as above. The object and the practical result of the essay would have been better expressed under the title of, "England an Oligarchy, and how it became one."

Be this as it may, the production is seasonable and excellent, and cannot be too extensively circulated. Mr Duncan, who is already very favourably known as a writer, points out in the first essay, with clearness, terseness, and learning, the gradual conversion of our feudal into oligarchical institutions; and, in our opinion, his conclusions, both from historical and economical deductions and statements, will be considered irrefragable. From the second treatise, which though short, discovers perhaps more of ability than the more popular dissertation, we may derive our remedies. Both pieces will repay the perusal of even advanced students in the politics of the past and the present times.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## SCOTTISH BOARD FOR BIBLE CIRCULATION.

A meeting of the Scottish Board for Bible Circulation was held at Edinburgh, the 30th August, 1842, H. D. Dickie, Esq., in the chair.

Dr Thomson stated that he had called this meeting for the purpose of affording information respecting the funds and liabilities of the board. He accordingly laid documents before the meeting, from which it appeared that the stock on hand, with the debts due from congregations, and missionary and bible societies, considerably more than doubled any claim that could be made against the board by any, excepting by the Secretary himself—that, however, in order to meet these claims, and to repay the Secretary for his great outlay, payment of all the outstanding debts should be immediately required and urged—that no bibles should henceforth be given from the stock but for ready money only—that all who take an interest in bible circulation should be earnestly requested to use the best means in their power to aid the fund for the purchase of plates, and for keeping a sufficient supply of bibles for the benefit of the community—and that whatever sums are thus raised should be applied to the purpose contemplated by all rightly-constituted bible societies; viz., for insuring the cheap circulation of the scriptures among all, but especially among the young and the poor of the people.

The Secretary then brought under the consideration of the meeting a circular issued by the committee of the Edinburgh Bible society, which he represented as having tended greatly to injure the institution, which, if allowed to languish and die for want of due support, would lead to an immediate rise in the price of the scriptures.

The board felt much regret that the committee of the Edinburgh Bible society should have adopted and circulated such a resolution, and are satisfied that it can have proceeded only from misapprehension; and, being of opinion that the two institutions have the same great object in view, though occupying different departments—the one labouring to reduce the price at which the bible can be purchased, the other labouring for its circulation—the board earnestly hope that the committee of the Edinburgh Bible society will appoint a convenient day to meet a deputation from this board, in order that the necessary explanations may be made; and with that view appoint the Reverend A. Elliot, Messrs Dunlop, Wemyss, M'Andrew, and the Secretary.

Specimens of a new and beautiful edition of a pearl diamond 24mo bible were produced, and it was satisfactorily shown that, with the regular remuneration for labour, printing, and binding, this bible could be sold at 1s. bound in sheep, and 1s. 6d. in roan embossed, gilt, to all schools and congregations subscribing a small sum towards the purchase of the plates; and that the price to the public generally would not exceed 1s. 2d. in sheep, and 1s. 8d. in roan embossed, gilt.

A narrative was given of the Secretary's late visit to England, from which it appeared that the objects of this institution are highly appreciated, and promise to be duly supported by the friends of Sabbath schools, and of cheap bible circulation in that part of the United Kingdom.

It was stated that the binding establishment at Coldstream was to be henceforth conducted by a respectable individual, whose character and circumstances form a sufficient guarantee that the work will be substantially done, and at a reasonable rate; while, as heretofore, the binding and sole agency for London, and the southern districts of the kingdom, shall be under the management of Mr John Smith, 49, Long Acre—a gentleman whose high and long-established reputation is such as to inspire all confidence. It was deemed necessary to make these particular statements, in reference to the binding establishment, as the best answer to the calumnies which have of late been so industriously circulated, intended to show that the great cheapness in the prices of the scriptures issued by the Scottish board was "achieved entirely out of the wages of labour."

The meeting appointed Messrs Cruickshank, M'Andrew, Wemyss, Dunlop, Dickie, and Russell, a committee to examine all accounts, and to suggest proper methods for future procedure, and to report at next meeting of the board.

To relieve Dr Thomson in some measure from his great and almost overwhelming labour, it was agreed that Mr Hugh Turnbull, 3, Downie place, be appointed assistant secretary.

The meeting, having considered the statements by Dr Thomson, repeat the expression of their approbation of his proceedings, and tender him their warm and cordial thanks for his most zealous and successful labours in reducing the price of the scriptures; for which they are of opinion the country and the churches of Christ are laid under deep and lasting obligation to him.

H. D. DICKIE, Preses.

ED. CRUICKSHANK, Sec. pro. tem.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION SECESSION.

The seventh annual assembly of this seceding body of Wesleyans held its sittings this year, at Ballie street chapel, Rochdale, Lancashire. The assembly commenced its sittings on Saturday the 6th ult. The president of the previous year, Robert Eckett, Esq., of London, took the chair, and opened the meeting by giving out a hymn, and calling upon two of the brethren to engage in prayer.

The certificates of the representatives, from the various circuits and churches, were then examined; and the assembly having been properly formed, according to its constitution, it was called upon to elect its president and secretary, by ballot; the presidential lot falling upon Mr Thomas Townend, minister of Sunderland; and that for the secretary on Mr Matthew Johnson, merchant, of Leeds.\* A number of communications from the circuit were then read; and inquiries made concerning each of the itinerant preachers, as to their piety and general fidelity in the discharge of the duties of their office.

During the sittings of the assembly, there was preaching in Ballie street chapel on the week-day mornings, at 5 o'clock, and preaching or other service on every evening. On Sunday, the 7th of August, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Mr David, of Liverpool, preached on "The increase of faith;" in the forenoon, Mr C. J. Kennedy, of Paisley, preached, the subject, "Christ the foundation of his church;" in the afternoon, Mr James Mollineux, of Liverpool, addressed the numerous

Sunday school scholars, their parents and friends, in Ballie street chapel, in a style the most interesting we ever heard on any similar occasion; in the evening, Mr Robert Eckett, of London, the ex-president, preached on "The nature and characteristics of Christian union," in which the obligation devolving upon Christians to cultivate the spirit of union, was most ably enforced. On Monday evening, the 8th, nine of the brethren, who had satisfactorily passed through their probation and examination as candidates for the connexional ministry, were formally received into full connexion, in the presence of a dense congregation assembled on the occasion; the President giving out a hymn, after the singing of which, Messrs Eckett and Kennedy engaged in prayer for the divine blessing. The brethren to be received then, at the request of the President, gave severally an account of their conversion to God—call to the ministry—views of doctrine—mode of church government—and connexional regulations of the association. After which, by a vote of the assembly, they were acknowledged as received into full connexion. Messrs Young, of Sunderland, and Mr Rowland, of Liverpool, then engaged in prayer; and this very interesting service was then concluded by the President. On the following evening, Mr Eckett, of London, specially addressed the brethren who had been received into full connexion, in an able and lucid admonitory address, faithfully charging and exhorting them to be good ministers of Jesus Christ.

The address by Mr Eckett, and the sermon preached by him on the Sunday evening, and also that preached in the morning of the same day by Mr Kennedy of Paisley, made such deep impression on the minds of the multitude who heard, that the annual assembly unanimously requested these gentlemen to prepare them for publication in the *Association Magazine*.

In consequence of the general depression of trade, especially in the manufacturing districts, many of its members had been thrown out of employ, and a considerable number, amounting to several hundreds, had been obliged to emigrate, or remove to places where the association has no churches; yet, on the whole, this infantine body, which has struggled hard to carry out most fully and successfully the principle of religious liberty, has cause for much thankfulness, that, under all these and other depressing circumstances, it has not sustained during the last unprecedentedly afflictive year, a large decrease in the actual number of its members—amounting to about two hundred short of of the number of the previous year—the additions made in many of the churches during the past year, making good the losses sustained by deaths, emigrations, removals, and other causes.

The attention of the annual assembly, during its sittings, was drawn by the ex-president to the important subject of strengthening and extending its home missions, and some very satisfactory regulations were adopted in connexion therewith, and especially in regard to the employment of suitable persons, in its home work; the carrying of which into effect was referred to its standing connexional committee.

The self-sustaining mission of the association, carried on in the island of Jamaica, in chief by a native ministry, under the able superintendence of Messrs Pennock and Baxter, was reported to be in a progressive and prosperous state.

During the sittings of the annual assembly (which are open to the members of all its churches), a delightful spirit of free discussion—peace, unity, and love, pervaded throughout the session, to its entire close on the 8th ult.

On Monday the 8th, the (new) connexional committee met for the dispatch of some important matters, prior to their entire separation on the evening of that day.

The directors of the London Missionary society have determined to send out a special mission to visit their stations in British Guiana and the West Indies; and for this duty they have selected the Rev. Mr Freeman, formerly missionary to Madagascar, and recently one of the secretaries of the society.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—On Tuesday, August 30, a commodious and elegant chapel, built under the superintendence of J. Fenton, Esq., for the particular baptist congregation, and capable of seating 600 persons, was opened for divine worship. The services of the day were commenced by the Rev. R. Morris, who has been settled over the church about sixteen months, and through whose exertions the new place of worship has been erected. The Rev. J. Edwards of Nottingham preached in the morning, and the Rev. T. Binney, of the Weigh house, London, in the afternoon and evening. The Rev. J. P. Mursell of Leicester had engaged to take one of the services, but was prevented by indisposition. On the following day, August 31, the Rev. R. Morris, late of Stepney college, was ordained to the pastoral office. The Rev. Dr Hoby of Birmingham read suitable passages of scripture, implored the divine blessing, and asked the usual questions, which were answered on the part of the church and the minister in a clear and satisfactory manner. The Rev. J. G. Pike of Derby presented the ordination prayer; the Rev. Dr Murch, president of Stepney college, delivered the charge to the minister; and the Rev. T. Binney addressed appropriate counsels to the church on the obligations arising out of the relationship which had been recognised. The services connected with the opening were continued on the following Sabbath, when the Rev. J. G. Pike of Derby preached in the morning; the Rev. J. Joll, Wesleyan minister, of Burton, in the afternoon; and the Rev. J. Butterworth, A.M., in the evening. The services were all of an appropriate character, evidently produced salutary impressions, and the collections connected with the opening amounted to £64. A large number of ministers of different denominations exhibited a true catholicity of spirit by their presence on the occasion; of whom the Rev. Messrs Roe of Birmingham, Buck, Haddon, Dyer, Evans, Ault, and Staples, engaged in the devotional parts of the services.

PORTSMOUTH.—On Tuesday the 30th of August, the chapel erected by the personal labours of the Rev. G. D. Mudie, at Portsmouth, was opened for divine worship. Many friends from the towns in the neighbourhood assembled on the spot, and the edifice was filled to overflowing. The Rev. Mr Mudie commenced the service; the Rev. T. S. Guyer of Ryde entreated the divine presence and blessing; the Rev. W. Scamp of Havant offered up the general prayer; and a highly interesting discourse was delivered by Dr Reed of London, founded on the words, "Thy kingdom come." In the evening the Rev. Thomas Adkins of Southampton addressed a crowded and attentive auditory from the words, "Earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to

\* Subsequently, Mr D. Rowland, of Liverpool, was chosen as the connexional corresponding secretary.



the saints." On Wednesday evening, after reading and prayer by the Rev. A. Jones of Buckland, the Rev. J. A. James of Birmingham delivered an admirable discourse on "The river of the water of life." The chapel is 60 feet by 38, besides a recess of eight feet behind the pulpit, and will seat 650 persons. The whole cost of the ground, school rooms, and chapel, will be about £2,800, towards which nearly £2,000 has been paid.

The Rev. Owen Clarke has accepted an invitation to the pastoral office over the church meeting in Elim chapel, Fetter lane, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Mountford. Mr Clarke entered upon his duties as pastor last Lord's day, with encouraging prospects.

**NEWPORT PAGNELL COLLEGE.**—The Rev. John Watson of Finchley, late co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, of Union chapel, Islington, has accepted the office of tutor to the Newport Pagnell college, which had become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. P. Bull, on account of the infirmities of advancing years, and the Rev. Josiah Bull, in consequence of the claims of his pastoral charge. Mr Watson will enter on his duties at the commencement of October.

#### MARRIAGES.

August 25, at the independent chapel, Sutton Vallence, Kent, by the Rev. John Roaf of Toronto, SION THOMAS ADAMS, Esq., of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, to ELIZABETH, daughter of George VINEY, Esq., of Mountenden, near Headcorn.

Sept. 8, at the baptist meeting, Gamlingay, by the Rev. E. Manning, Mr JOHN RYLAND, of Biggleswade, to Miss E. J. OATES, only daughter of Mr W. OATES, Gent., of the former place.

#### DEATHS.

Sept. 6, at New Walsoken, near Wisbech, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. JOSEPH JARROM, for many years the tutor of the general baptist academy, and pastor of the baptist church, Ely place, Wisbech.

Sept. 8, at his residence at Peterborough, W. STRONG, D.D., archdeacon of Northampton and canon of Peterborough, aged 87.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 9.

##### INSOLVENTS.

BEERBOHM, JULIUS EWALD, and SLAUGHTER, WILLIAM EDMUND, Fenchurch street, City, merchants, Sept. 8.

CAIRNCROSS, THOMAS, Sunderland, Durham, ship builder, Sept. 9.

##### BANKRUPTS.

RICHMOND, JOHN, 46, Lime street, City, merchant, to surrender Sept. 17, Oct. 21: solicitors, Messrs J. C. and H. Freshfield, 5, New Bank buildings.

STANLEY, CHARLES, Newport, Shropshire, money scrivener, Sept. 20, Oct. 21: solicitors, Mr Newman, 43, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Mr E. Garbett, Wellington.

SYMMONS, SAMUEL, sen., and SAMUEL, jun., Basinghall street, City, woolen factors, Sept. 17, Oct. 21: solicitor, Mr Philipps, Sise lane.

WAGSTAFF, LUCY, Worsbro' bridge, Yorkshire, licensed victualer, Sept. 21, Oct. 21: solicitors, Messrs Atkinson and Pilgrim, Church court, Lothbury, London, and Messrs Smith and Hind, Sheffield.

WALFORD, WILLIAM, Great Winchester street, City, merchant, Sept. 28, Oct. 21: solicitor, Mr Paterson, 68, Old Broad street.

WHEELER, WILLIAM DUNN, Birmingham, Warwickshire, money scrivener, Sept. 30, Oct. 21: solicitors, Messrs Turner and Hensman, 8, Basing lane, London, and Mr A. Harrison, Birmingham.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOYD, THOMAS, Paisley, manufacturer, Sept. 15, Oct. 6.

CARRICK, JOHN, Glasgow, grocer, Sept. 14, Oct. 5.

CHESTER, THOMAS, Glasgow, tavern keeper, Sept. 16, Oct. 14.

##### DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 30, S. and S. L. Sotheby, 3, Wellington street, Strand, auctioneers—Sept. 30, Stratton and Secretan, Cheapside, City, factors—Sept. 30, Burgen, Walbrook buildings, City, merchant—Oct. 3, Mills, Clapham, Surrey, ship owner—Oct. 5, Morrison, Globe street, Wapping, cooper and yeast merchant—Oct. 3, Colling, Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer—Oct. 3, M. G. M., and T. T. Glascott, Great Garden street, Whitechapel road, copper merchants—Oct. 6 and 7, Wilson and Briddon, Salford, Manchester, machine makers—Oct. 8, Thelwell, Manchester, silversmith—Oct. 6, Bakewell, now or late of Manchester, sise manufacturer—Oct. 3, W. J., and S. Radcliffe, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers—Oct. 8, Sayer, Rochdale, Lancashire, wool dealer—Oct. 8, Shillito, late of Birmingham, but now of Manchester, warehouseman—Sept. 29, Antill, Bourn, Gloucestershire, umbrella stick manufacturer—Nov. 10, Moss, Liverpool, draper—Nov. 9, Williams, Alvington, Gloucestershire, farmer—Oct. 3, Bill, Birmingham, japanner—Oct. 3, Jones, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, grocer—Oct. 28, May, Newport, Isle of Wight, mercer—Oct. 28, Kirkpatrick, Newport, Isle of Wight, banker—Oct. 6, Wren, Chichester, Sussex, brewer—Oct. 29, Bentley and Son, Glasgow and Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 7, Stott, Bristol, soda manufacturer—Sept. 30, J. C., and W. Cockcroft, Addingham, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers—Oct. 8, A. J., and W. Cartwright, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Oct. 10, New, Crown inn, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, innkeeper—Oct. 3, Lea and Patrick, Worcester, butchers Oct. 4, Morrison, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, lodging-house keeper.

##### CERTIFICATES—SEPT. 30.

Lee, Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted yarn manufacturer—Rich, late of the Globe inn, Brighton, Sussex, innkeeper—A. J., and J. Leach, 40, Brick lane, Spitalfields, dealers—Iredale, Smithriding, Yorkshire, woolen cloth manufacturer—Low, 4, Adam's court, Old Broad street, City, merchant—Russell, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, upholsterer—Whitby, Green Dragon yard, Whitechapel, builder—Barter, Poole, surgeon—Handley, Rochdale, Lancashire, tailor—Morison, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, lodging-house keeper—Baker, Newton Bushel, Devonshire, banker.

##### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Perry and Perrott, Wool hall, Bristol, warehouse keepers—G. and J. Perry, Bristol, saddlers—Mo. timer and Haselden, 21, Wigmore street, Cavendish square, booksellers—A. H., and S. Oppenheim, Mansell street, Goodman's fields, cabinet makers (so far as regards A. Oppenheim)—Clarke and Keeling, Shelton, Staffordshire, manufacturers of red bricks—Southee and Turner, Brompton, Middlesex, linen drapers—Wright and Richards, Chester, music sellers—Ashwin and Co., Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, mercers—C. and W. Lowther, 12, Blackfriars road, Surrey, stationers—Roper and Kirby, Sheaf island brewery, Sheffield—Jennings and Co., York, linen manufacturers (so far as regards Ascoug)—Petty and Son, Holbeck, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers—T. and W. S. Fletcher, Darcy Lever and Brightmet, Lancashire, colliers—A. M., L. L., and M. M. Alexander, Manchester and Trieste, merchants—Price and Ridd, Bristol, soda water manufacturers—Berrie and Lodge, Leeds, canvass manufacturers—Davis and Cullingworth, Leeds, Yorkshire, and Darlington, Durham, woolen drapers—Barston and Bryan, Leicester, ironmongers—W. Peel, of Alexandria, W. Peel, of Leghorn, and J. Peel, of Manchester, merchants—Price and Co., Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth merchants—Harvey and Collier, Sidmouth, Devonshire, linen drapers—Garwood and Roast, Black Bull livery and bait stables, Gray's inn lane, livery stable keepers—Wight, Bishopwearmouth, iron founder, Foster, South Shields, forgerman, and Williams, Westoe, Durham, engineer (so far as regards Williams)—W. and G. Botterill, Herald coffee-house, Shoe lane, City, coffee-house keepers—F. and J. Chudleigh, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, plasterers—Williams and Lewis, Birkhead, Cheshire, bricklayers.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—Zion chapel, Maidstone. W. N. Otway, superintendent registrar.

##### INSOLVENTS.

PAYN, HORTON, Liverpool, master mariner and merchant, Sept. 12.

REID, JOHN, formerly of St Albans, Hertfordshire, chemist, Sept. 12.

##### BANKRUPTS.

BULL, RICHARD, of Birmingham, common brewer, Sept. 21 and Oct. 25: solicitors, Mr Thomas Rainford Ensor, 14 South square, Gray's inn, London; and Mr J. Smith, Birmingham.

BROOKS, JOHN, of Liverpool, hotel keeper, Sept. 28 and Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr Hitchcock, Manchester.

DUNCAN, MORGAN, of Newport, Monmouthshire, linen draper, Sept. 15 and Oct. 25, solicitors, Mr Henry Wait Hall, Bristol; and Messrs Clarke and Metcalf, 20 Lincoln's inn fields, London.

GOUGH, THOMAS, of 5 Dalston terrace, West, (near Kingsland gate), and of 215 Whitechapel road, Middlesex, timber merchant, Sept. 26 and Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Hine and Robinson, Charterhouse square.

HOLT, DAVID, of Manchester, broker, Oct. 4 and 25: solicitors, Mr John Elliott Fox, 40, Finsbury Circus, London; and Mr Nicholas Earle, Manchester.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM, of Birmingham, linen draper, Sept. 20 and Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Hardwick and Davidson, 14 Cateaton street, London.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, late of the Dover road, Surrey, linen draper, then or since of 26, Upper Stamford street, Blackfriars road, carrying on business at 159, Old Gravel lane, Wapping, as a sugar refiner and capillaire manufacturer, and now a prisoner in the Whitecross street prison, Sept. 21, Oct. 25: solicitor, Mr Herbert Sturmy, 8, Wellington street, London bridge, Southwark.

JELICOE, GEORGE, of Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster, Sept. 23 and Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Manby and Hawksford, Wolverhampton; and Messrs Wright and Smith, Golden square, London.

SIMMONS, JACOB, Longwick, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer and cattle dealer, Sept. 21, Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Holme and Co., 10, New inn, London, and Mr Charles Harman, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Inverness, shipwright, Sept. 19, Oct. 10.

SCOTT, GEORGE, Glasgow, cabinet maker, Sept. 17, Oct. 10.

SHORTREDE, ANDREW, Edinburgh, printer, Sept. 19, Oct. 10.

##### DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 8, S. and T. Simpson, Ardee, in Louth, and Baillie Borough Mills, Cavan, Ireland, and also trading to England, corn dealers—Oct. 7, 8, Potter and Lever, Manchester, merchants—Oct. 5, Kilshaw, Edenfield, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Oct. 6, Rogers, Dale hall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer—Nov. 8, Endicott, Bath, innkeeper—Oct. 5, Outterside, Liverpool, tailor—Oct. 5, Hadwen, Liverpool, banker—Nov. 3, Weight, Manchester, merchant—Nov. 1, Mason, Manchester, hosiery and lace manufacturer—Oct. 19, S. and J. Phillips, Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 12, Stratton, Longcot, Berkshire, corn dealer—Oct. 11, Gibson, Liverpool, merchant—Oct. 8, Griffith, Bolton-en-le-Moors, Lancashire, banker—Oct. 13, Ritchie and Moffat, Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 10, Rigden, Wingham, Kent, malster—Oct. 6, Templeton, Congleton, Cheshire, silk manufacturer—Oct. 6, Marrow, Thatto heath, and Frodsham, Toxteth park, Lancashire, common brewers—Oct. 6, Byers, Blackburn, Lancashire, power-loom cloth manufacturer—Oct. 8, Anderton, formerly of Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer—Oct. 4, Townshend, Birmingham, contractor for railroad works—Oct. 7, Luce, Bristol, woolen draper—Oct. 14, 15, Weatherby, Newmarket; Ford, Bodlondet; Hilton, Holywell; Addison, Preston; and Gibson, Bolton-le-Sands, cotton spinners—Oct. 7, Harrison and Newall, Manchester, grocers—Oct. 11, Pritchard, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, victualer—Oct. 7, Thompson, late of Liverpool, merchant—Oct. 8, Abbott and M'Cheane, Liverpool, wine merchants—Oct. 20, Bred and Eccleston, Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 14, Norris, Manchester, cotton spinner—Oct. 12, Howarth, Wardleworth, Lancashire, druggist—Oct. 6, Tatlock, Liverpool, saddler—Oct. 8, Anderson, Liverpool, oil merchant.

##### CERTIFICATES—OCT. 4.

Slade, sen., Poole, rope manufacturer—Stevens, Rhodes-well wharf, Mile end, Middlesex, road contractor—Harper, Cowper's court, Cornhill, City, merchant—Kearsley, Tyldesley, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Paul, Kingston-upon-Hull, engine manufacturer—Allen, Perth Cawl, Glamorganshire, timber merchant—Long, Chelsea, coach maker—Howorth, Swaffham, Norfolk, wine merchant—Walford, Birmingham, maltster—Vandergucht, Quadrant, Regent street, silk mercer—Gardiner, Bristol, common brewer—Wrenshall, Liverpool, dealer in music.

##### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and J. Lyon, Stangate, Lambeth, boat builders—Baxter and Wrench, Croydon, Surrey, bone merchant—Harris and Hobbs, jun., Church lane, Whitechapel, dealers in building materials—Blades and Bostock, Leek, Staffordshire, dealers in tobacco—Taylor and Co., Rochdale, cotton spinners—Draper and Chamberlain, Grantham, Lincolnshire, mercers—Noad and Woollaton, 5, Water lane, Tower street, City, general agents—A. F. J. C., and V. C. V. Surtees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchants (so far as regards F. J. C. Surtees)—Simmons and Townson, 13, South square, Gray's inn, attorneys—J. and C. Brand, Saffron Walden, Essex, boot makers—Jackson and Co., Leeds, curriers (so far as regards S. Jackson)—Waring and Dimes, Great Russell street, Middlesex, artists' colourmen—Vaughan and Co., Brecon, Breconshire, attorneys (so far as regards T. W. Lawford)—Moon and Co., late of Maranham, Brazil (so far as regards W. Henderson)—T. and E. Benbow, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, linen drapers—Johnson and Co., Liverpool, and Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazils, merchants (so far as regards C. Boothby).

##### BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds are very steady, and the market is considered to be in a healthy state. There is not much speculation going forward, but several *bond fide* transactions to some considerable amount have taken place.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols .....	93	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ditto for account .....	93½	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
3 per cents. Reduced .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per cents. Reduced .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent. ....	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Long Annuities .....	12½	12½	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock .....	—	—	249	—	—	—
India Stock .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills .....	53 pm	51 pm	53 pm	51 pm	53 pm	53 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	—	—	37 pm	37 pm	36 pm	36 pm

##### SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton .....	33
Birmingham and Derby .....	41	London and Croydon Trunk ..	10½
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	43	London and Greenwich .....	5½
Blackwall .....	7½	Ditto New .....	17
Bristol and Exeter .....	45½	Manchester and Birmingham ..	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western .....	22	Manchester and Leeds .....	73
Eastern Counties .....	8½	Midland Counties .....	60½
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	48	Ditto Quarter Shares .....	—
Great North of England .....	—	North Midland .....	57½
Great Western .....	83	Ditto New .....	—
Ditto New .....	60	South Eastern and Dover .....	22½
Ditto Fifths .....	7½	South Western .....	59½
London and Birmingham .....	180	Ditto New .....	—
Ditto Quarter Shares .....	—		

##### FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian .....	112	Mexican .....	36
Belgian .....	103	Peruvian .....	—
Brazilian .....	67	Portuguese 5 per cents .....	35
Buenos Ayres .....	—	Ditto 3 per cents .....	21
Columbian .....	20½	Russian .....	112
Danish .....	84	Spanish Active .....	16½
Dutch 2½ per cents .....	52½	Ditto Passive .....	4
Ditto 5 per cents .....	102½	Ditto Deferred .....	9½

##### MARKETS.

##### GRAIN, MARK LANE, Sept. 12.

The arrivals of English wheat were very limited; and the millers being desirous of getting a little into stock, an advance of 3s. to 4s. per qr was obtained on the best runs of new. In foreign the business done was not nearly so important as of late; from 1s. to 2s. per qr improvement was obtained in low and high-mixed Dantzigs.

There were some runs of new barley; fine malting corn obtained 33s.

The supplies of oats having been for some time past below the regular consumptive demand, prices have crept upwards a little.

The new beans at market were dry, and obtained 1s. advance; but old were not dearer. In peas no alteration.

Wheat, Red New	48 to 54	Malt, Ordinary	50 to —	Beans, Pigeon	34 to 38
Fine	54.. 60	Pale	56.. 60	Harrow	32.. 34
White	50.. 55	Peas, Hog	28.. 30	Oats, Feed	17.. 21
Fine	58.. 66	Maple	30.. 32	Fine	20.. 23
Rye	32.. 36	Boilers	31.. 34	Poland	21.. 24
Barley	22.. 26	Beans, Ticks	27.. 32	Potato	21.. 24
Malting	30 to 32				

##### WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEP. 9.

Wheat .....	53s. 3d.	Wheat .....	58s. 1d.	Wheat .....	14s. 0d.
Barley .....	27 2	Barley .....	27 4	Barley .....	9 0
Oats .....	18 9	Oats .....	19 10	Oats .....	7 0
Rye .....	31 5	Rye .....	33 8	Rye .....	9 6
Beans .....	33 1	Beans .....	33 11	Beans .....	9 6
Peas .....	32 5	Peas .....	33 4	Peas .....	9 6

##### AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat .....	58s. 1d.	Wheat .....	14s. 0d.
Barley .....	27 4	Barley .....	9 0
Oats .....	19 10	Oats .....	7 0
Rye .....	33 8	Rye .....	9 6
Beans .....	33 11	Beans .....	9 6
Peas .....	33 4	Peas .....	9 6

##### DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Wheat .....	14s. 0d.
Barley .....	9 0
Oats .....	7 0
Rye .....	9 6
Beans .....	9 6
Peas .....	9 6



## SEEDS.

There was an improved inquiry for canaryseed, and fine qualities realised rather more money. Winter tares were in fair request, and the turn dearer. Mustardseed was also held at slightly enhanced terms. There was not much rapeseed offering, and higher rates were generally asked.

Linseed, English, sowing 48s. to 53s. per qr	Coriander..... 10s. to 16s. pr cwt
Baltic, ditto..... — .. —	Old..... 16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing..... 44 .. 48	Canary, new..... 70 .. 75
Mediterranean and Odessa..... 50 .. —	Extra..... 75 .. 83
Clover, English, red..... — .. — per cwt.	Caraway, old..... 48 .. 52
Ditto, white..... — .. —	New..... 42 .. 44
Flemish, red..... — .. —	Mustard, brown, new 10 .. 12 pr bush.
Ditto, white..... — .. —	White..... 9 .. 10 6
New Hamburg, red..... — .. —	Trefoil..... 18 .. 22
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Rye grass, English..... 30 .. 42
Old Hamburg, red..... — .. —	Scotch..... 18 .. 40
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Tares, winter..... — .. — per qr.
French, red..... — .. —	New..... — .. 5 6 pr bush.
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Rapeseed, English, new 36l. .. 40l. pr last
Hempseed, small..... 35 .. 38	Linseed cakes, English 10l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Large..... 46 .. 48	Foreign..... 7l. to 7l. 10s.
	Rapeseed cakes..... 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 12.

The market was well supported last week. There was a good demand for most articles of prime quality, and a slow sale for any thing inferior. Butter.—Irish of the best descriptions found ready buyers at 1s. to 2s. per cwt over our last quotations, and for all other sorts there was more inquiry at rather higher rates: Carlow, 84s. to 88s.; Waterford, 80s. to 84s.; Carrick, 84s. to 86s.; Cork, 78s.; Limerick, 75s. to 76s. on board, and about 1s. to 2s. per cwt higher landed. Foreign—Friesland, 108s. to 110s.; Kiel, 94s. to 100s.; Leer and Embden, 74s. to 80s. per cwt. Bacon has been in better demand, and a fair quantity sold of good and passable quality, at 43s. to 52s.; bale and tierce middles without change. Lard of fine quality in demand at 66s. to 70s. Hams continue in limited supply, and higher in price. In beef and pork more doing.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, Sept. 12.

A very large number of new pockets have come to market, and the choice is now more extended. This week will no doubt bring in the samples rapidly. Present currencies range about as follows:—Sussex, 96s. to 105s.; Weald of Kent, 100s. to 115s.; Mid Kent, 115s. to 135s.; and Farnham, £8 8s. to £9 9s. The Worcester duty is called £20,000; the Farnham, £10,000; and the total, £150,000.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 12.

The weather having become more favourable to slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers being rather numerous, the beef trade was somewhat animated, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., and a good clearance was effected by the salesmen. Owing to the late fine rains having produced an abundant quantity of grass in the pastures, the arrivals of sheep were not extensive, and the currencies improved 2d. per 8lbs. upon those of last week. There was not much inquiry for lamb. Calves were in short supply, and fair demand. Pigs were slow in sale, at late rates.

Beef..... 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton..... 3 6 .. 4 8	Pork..... 4 0 .. 5 0
Lamb..... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	536	7,800	289	278
Monday.....	3,343	28,020	459	134

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 12.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef..... 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Inferior Mutton..... 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.		
Middling ditto..... 3 6 .. 3 8	Middling ditto..... 3 10 .. 4 0		
Prime large ditto..... 3 8 .. 3 10	Prime ditto..... 4 2 .. 4 4		
Prime small ditto..... 3 10 .. 4 0	Veal..... 4 0 .. 4 4		
Large Pork..... 4 4 .. 4 8	Small Pork..... 4 10 .. 5 0		
Lamb..... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.			

## POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 12.

The supplies of potatoes in the Borough and Spitalfields markets have been large, and of very excellent quality, while the demand has been steady at the annexed rates.

New Cornish kidney..... 62s. to 67s.	Essex Shaws..... 55s. to 62s.
Kent Shaws..... 55 .. 65	Seconds..... 42 .. 54
Seconds..... 42 .. 47	

## WOOL, Sept. 12.

In the lower and middle sorts of German and some other descriptions of foreign wool, there has been a fair business doing; but, on the whole, trade has not improved since our last.

Down ewes and wethers 0s. 10d. to 0s. 10½d.	Half-bred hogs..... 1s. 0d. to 1s. 0½d.
Down teggs..... 0 11 .. 1 0	Flannel wool..... 0 8½ .. 1 0
Half-bred wethers..... 0 10 .. 0 11	Blanket wool..... 0 5 .. 0 7½

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 10.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay..... 60s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay..... 84s. to 110s.
New ditto..... 55 .. 90	Old ditto..... 100 .. 120
Useful old ditto..... 84 .. 88	Oat Straw..... 36 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass 90 .. 95	Wheat Straw..... 38 .. 40

## COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 12.

Stewart's, 20s.; Hetton's, 19s. 6d.; Lambton's, 19s. 9d.; B. Hetton's, 20s.; Hanwell's, 19s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 71.

## GROCERIES, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

TEA.—The transactions were fair, and the market very firm, with few sellers upon late terms. Low congou 1s. 8½d. per lb. cash. The stock is still decreasing.

COFFEE.—The sales of coffee were unimportant, but the tendency was downward.

SUGAR.—There was only a limited business done, but prices were firm. B. P. sugar went off steadily, and brought Friday's prices. Bengal supported the advance of last week, and a fair amount of business was done; fine white, 6s. to 70s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—Prices remain steady at 48s. on the spot, and 47s. 9d. to 48s. for forward delivery, with a moderate trade.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, in 8vo., price 6d.

**NATIONAL WARNINGS; a Sermon,** preached on behalf of the distressed manufacturers, at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, on Lord's day morning, August 28, 1842. By the Rev. J. BLACKBURN.  
London: JACKSON AND WALFORD, 18, St Paul's Church yard.

**INFANT BAPTISM UNSCRIPTURAL AND INJURIOUS.** Price 2s. By JOHN CRAPS. "The author understands his subject thoroughly."—*Baptist Magazine*. "It abounds with cogent arguments, clearly expressed."—*Christian Reformer*. "We know of no work which is so fitted to awaken conviction of the sin of practising infant baptism."—*Primitive Church Magazine*. "We have never seen the injurious tendency of this error so fully, so clearly, and powerfully illustrated before."—*Northern Baptist*.  
London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster row.

**FALCON SQUARE CHAPEL, LONDON.**—Erected for the congregation under the ministry of the Rev. Dr Bennett. The above Chapel will be OPENED on Thursday, September 29, 1842, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York. Service will commence in the Morning at a Quarter before Eleven o'clock, and that in the Evening at half-past six. Collections will be made in aid of the funds for the erection of the building.

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**A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION;** containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, an APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, Author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottage's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

Recommended by the following distinguished Ministers: Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D.; Rev. J. DAVIES, Bristol; Rev. G. LEGGE, Bristol; Rev. J. GILBERT, Islington; Rev. S. LUKE, Chester; Rev. G. COLLISON, D.D., Hackney; Rev. S. RANSOM, Hackney; Rev. H. CALDERWOOD, Kendal; and Rev. J. SIBREE, Coventry.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., Author of "Mammon."

"The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion."

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"A superficial survey of it ('A Guide to Family Devotion') is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves."

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and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate."

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"I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females, have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship for want of a selection of scriptures adapted to family reading: this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,"

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"York. JAMES PARSONS."

"I regard this 'Guide' as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, 'Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.' Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work."

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London, July 19, 1842.  
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